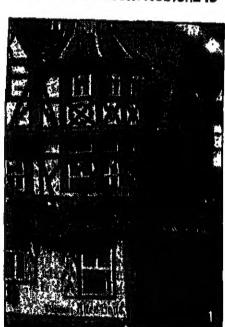
# Routes to tour in Germany

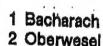
# The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there - to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are: steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your



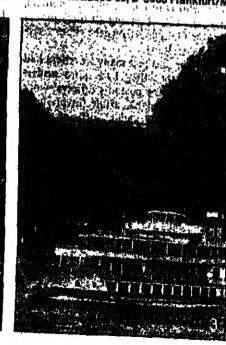


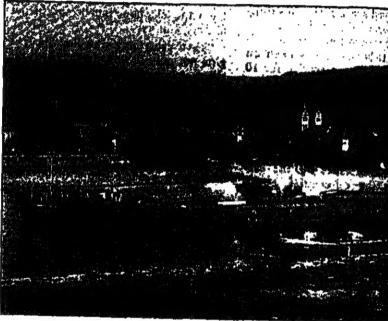
3 The Loreley Rock

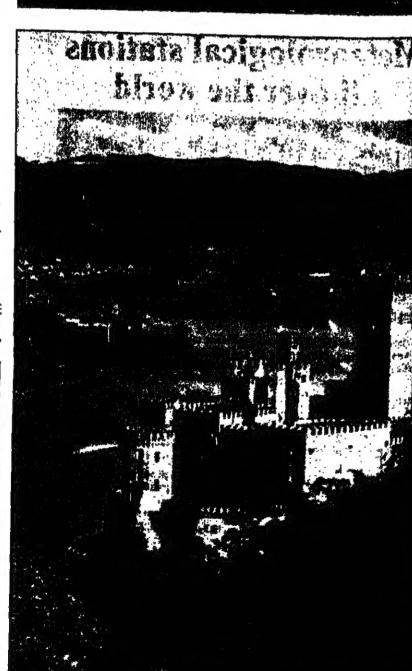
4 Boppard 5 Stolzenfels Castle

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV









# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

# Major Bonn policy aim to reduce East-West tension

cing East-West tension is one of the main aims of Bonn's foreign policy. Chancel-Kohl told the Bundestag in a major policy speech. He understood the security needs li nations including the Soviet Union but said that nothing justified "the overarman" of the Soviet Union. He did not mention the East Berlin cancellation of the Hoter visit to Bonn, and did not respond to CSU calls for a tougher line against East lin. He confirmed the principle of a single German citizenship. Bonn policy would me to be based on the Eastern Treatles. Top priority domestically was the battle lest inflation. He announced that the social security system would be overhauled that there would be tax changes to encourage investment. He wants tougher measuto protect the environment. Chancellor Kohl called for a general "moral renewal" ald that the coalition believed in old fashioned values.

he most striking thing about Chancellor Helmut Kohl's policy speech

amburg, 15 May 1983

second year - No. 1084 - By air

he repeated calls for united efforts ackling existing problems and the posed, self-confident elucidation of ew government's intentions prowelcome alternative to the d of catastrophe apreading within a orly of the population.

te remark made towards the end of ation that "the gateway to the re stands open" was greeted with pis of laughter from the opposition. certainly was a naive-sounding rek in view of the varied problems

48 the Federal Republic. d. Kohl wasn't just out to inspire

#### IN THIS ISSUE MA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMY government accused saying a lot and doing nothing ings, line closures planned id to cut huge rail debt

ncellor Kohl did not allow his

e merely a list of things he wants

ed with the emphasis he placed on

al of the social market economy. He

susped how the government could the better of the economic crisis and whited that there was a long way to

eccived the main attention.

issues, Economic and social is-

the confidence of the population in general or the business world in particu-

It's part of his nature to be confident and see the silver lining behind dark

Never would he be heard uttering the saying commonly used by Konrad Adenauer that "the situation has never been so serious".

For Kohl, there's still hope even in the most difficult situation.

Who knows - perhaps he is in this respect just the kind of Chancellor the West Germans have been looking for after the years of depressed feelings.

There are certain problems in politics which can only then be really dealt with successfully if they are tackled with a certain amount of naive zest and a firm belief that they can be solved.

In this respect, Kohl has greater similarity to Ludwig Erhard than to Konrad Adenauer, and the reaction of the purties in government to Kohl's speech was marked by an almost relieved gratitude for the promises made by the Chancelfor of a better future.

No-one can say after hearing the declaration whether these promises will be

Kohl did not go into the specific details of such promises; some parts of his speech sounded as if he'd deleted those

sections which could have been interpreted as being actual promises and perhaps held against him at a later date. He had more to say on putting the

state of public finances back on to its This is an area where there are likely to be political difficulties. But the go-

vernment's solid parliamentary majority means it should be able to take them Although taxation and similar reliefs were promised for business, these were

postponed until a luter date with reference to the high level of state indebted-This would indicate that the stimulating momentum Kohl and his govern-

ment are hoping to provide for business activities will take a while to emerge. There is no reproach in the confirma-

tion of the fact that the government declaration had nothing really new to say. about the most serious problem today, growing unamployment

Kohl's 'remarks 'on this point may well provide some encouragement for Continued on page 3

Vogel, when it was his turn to speak was self assured. His style, his factual approach, his cleverly developed arguments and his apparently unreserved

applause. However Kohl and Vogel have different ideas about what Germany should be like. Vogel's pessimism in the face of what he sees as difficulties and fears and even catastrophies were in contrast to Kohl's get-up-and-go mood of opti-

acceptance of his role as leader of the

Vogel feels that Kohl's way of deal ing with the problems at hand, reverting to the means used in the past, is wrong. Nevertheless the Bundestag saw a

competent debate. It was carried out with the kind of respect for the opponent that Helmut Schmidt so often failed to give.

(Frankfürter Allgemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 5 May 1983)

### Speech makes it a real family affair

Helmut Kohl's second government policy speech had no poisonous sting, neither on domestic nor foreign

This does not, however, mean that there was no substance in what he said.

The Chancellor certainly marked out a framework for the much promised

The government will be making full use of market economy means to set about solving problems, whether in the fields of economic, financial or social

Market-economy here stands for rewarding achievement and restricting state assistance and intervention.

The government doesn't want to see this misinterpreted as the inevitable result of financial bottlenecks.

There is a principle of a regulating policy behind this approach.

It sall part of what Helmut Kolil ambitiously refers to as the spiritual rene-

This consists among other things of the conviction that the society is as healthy as the sum of its smallest cells,

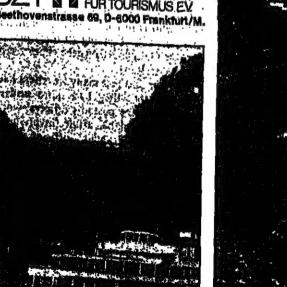
i. e! its families. Kohl is hoping that the family as an institution will provide added momentum for the humanisation of industrial

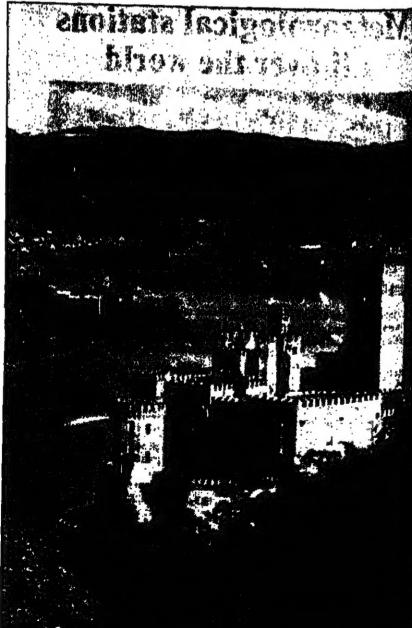
In his opinion there is no alternative to the family and yet alternatives within

The status of the woman and mother should receive greater respect. Kohl also promised more assistance in matters relating to taxation and insurance.

And yet all this is nothing new, at most confirmation of what Kohl has already said since he was first elected Continued on page 3







### Kohl's priority economic, social issues

that is the conflict in the relationship Chancellor emphasised in this between the two German states - he ect that the government is committphrased his words in such a way that o less involvement and to the ensupport was drawn from all parts of the responsibili-solidarity and greater social free-

Limited continuity is the operative expression here. He said that agreements with East Berlin would be developed further but that there must be a balance of give and take.

In referring to the East Bloc, Chancellor Kohl tended to use the phrase "reduction in tension" rather than de-

he made no reference to a the recent ibutes within the coalition. When he boke about the reasons for the disputes The Opposition leader, Hans-Jochen

French foreign policy is on the horns of a dilemma: Paris would like to play the part of an independent opposite number to Moscow. So it keeps aloof from Atlantic integration, demonstrates independence and maintains an expensive nuclear deterrent.

But France has realised for years that . were it not for the protection of the Atlantic alliance and for its close ties with America and the Federal Republic of Germany it would be in danger and its claims to independence would seem even more unrealistic.

In a nutshell, were it not for the US nuclear shield over Western Europe, no matter how thin it might have grown in nuclear terms, no French envoy could possibly sit at the same table as the great powers with any claim to equal

The five-year defence plan just approved by the French Cabinet underlines the dilemma. The foremost target of defence planning for 1984-88 is further reinforcement of France's nuclear force de frappe.

A sixth and seventh strategic nuclear submarine are to be bought and new missiles with the macabre name of Hades are to be commissioned.

Yet modernisation of conventional armour, especially tanks and anti-tank weapons, it to be postponed, while the number of French servicemen is to be

This decision was reached regardless of the express advice of the French government's military advisors. The army C-in-C even resigned in March over the

It certainly seems to contradict what the French Foreign Minister told the National Assembly last July when he drew their attention urgently and in de-tall to the danger of a conventional imbalance in Europe.

Yet the five-year plan is nonetheless in keeping with the French national interest, while at the time running counter to that of Western Burope, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

A basic conviction shared by Western specialists on security policy and military strategy is that reliance on nuclear weapons must be reduced.

E THE BALANCE OF POWER

# French dilemma underlined in new defence plan

The crisis in credibility of Western last January M. Mitterrand explained in deterrent strategy centres very much on his point, especially with young peo-

All politicians are well aware that most people would first like to see a drastic negotiated reduction in the number of nuclear weapons. Most, including the French, would agree.

But M. Mitterrand himself has announced that France will only be taking part in nuclear disarmament talks once the superpowers have reduced the edge they enjoy over France.

There could hardly be a less likely prospect. Parls is likelier to build even more nuclear weapons.

In his speech to the Bonn Bundestag

When Mr Andropov returns to his desk in the Kremlin after the May

holidays (May Day and VE Day) ho

will be confronted with a view of the

world altogether different from the offi-

detail why he was keen on close Franco-German cooperation in the sccurity and military sectors.

But many listeners overheard his comment that the two countries' situations were different for historical reasons and that history had not been written by him or by France alone.

That can only have meant that the present situation and the imbalance between France and the Federal Republic was the consequence of a war begun by Germany and won, or partly won, by France. Thus French troops in Berlin are both

a symbol of the past and a pledge for a

ventional weaponry that Fay

But historically significant WORLD AFFAIRS

### Konrad Adenauer and Charles, would have feet of the Spanish premier looks for mon Western European poller. Spanish premier looks for That can hardly be accome means of the philosophy that washington are to ensure by help in bid to join EEC

opportunity of giving nuclear pain's Socialist Prime Minister, Fono Gonzalez, hopes to get Bonn's Despite the French President for his country's bid to join the

rances to the centrary, Rom & prior Gonzalez visited Bonn this briofed in advance about the long Gonzalez visited Bonn this plan and not even told for sur life, his first foreign visit since he plan and not even told for sur life, his first foreign visit since he French forces were to be resto power at the end of last year. fold Chancellor Kohl bluntly that

France and Germany was unlikely to give full support other, and both need the Unix spen settled.

but they can only hope to be to be

Walther many is in the chair at the European (Stuttgarter Zeitung Zilgmunity. This added importance, al-

assertion that increased capital

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 May 1983)

Family affair

Continued from page 1

wever, Kohl has begun to feel the

nent, and things came to a head

nd the PDP on the course to be

dramatic freuding between the

Kohl's assurance that Spain could rely on German support in its EEC member-

Germany's turn in the chalr ends with the Stuttgert Common Market summit in June. By then neither complex negotiations on finances nor tough customs problems are likely to have been solved.

The Germans have long realised that Spain can hardly be expected to show unbounden commitment to Nato until it derives full benefit from membership of the European Community.

Both Socialist-run France and Toryrun Britain are dragging their feet on this issue. They seem to be keen on European political and economic integration only as long as it costs them noth-

Similar considerations are to blame for the wait-and-see attitude adopted by Italy and Greece. Neither relish the prospect of Spanish competition in the citrus fruit and wine trades.

So neither are unduly keen to see Spain and Portugal as new members, especially as offset payments seem sure be less generous in a 12-member

Spain has great hopes of Germany's chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, especially as after the Stuttgart summit there can be no ruling out an intermission on accession talks for Spain and Portugal even in Bonna

The next country to chair the Council of Ministers will be Greece, which is in no hurry to see Spain in the EEC.

An additional drawback for Senon Gonzalez is that Spain's membership bid has been coupled with Portugal's,

Portugal's economic problems are even graver than Spain's, and despite Portuguese Socialist Mario Soarcz' victory at the polls he seems sure to have difficulty in forming a government.

(Kicler Nachrichten, 4 May 1983);

Peter Matthes

The Chancellor was more insistent about the flexibility the Soviet Union

Perhaps Kohi himself would not have one this far had it not been for the in-

There are certainly no signs of a change in foreign policies or in the Deutschlandpolitik: and this deserves

The 'Chancellor's 'words' will' soon have to stand the test of actual political Moscow in July, not forgetting the pres-sures of overall economic developments

Hans Schmitz

1976, he called for Spain and the Ibero-American states to jointly counteract the "reality of external threat and aggression." Conflicts, he said, must be resolved

jointly. That naturally doesn't mean that the new political initiative can forestall each and every revolution or coup, whether left- or right-wing.

The crucial yardstick remains the abuse of a member-country by a foreign nower and satellite status as a possible

outcome of violent change. Spain would prefer not to play simply the role of an intermediary in this

That would amount to an admission

that it is merely an outsider. Spain would like to be of both Buroe and America, closely linked by emotional and blood ties with the Ibero-American countries. It sees them as

regard itself as the mothercountry. But it will owe any weight it carries in an Ibero-American context to its mombership of the North Atlantic pact, which was one of the issues Seffor Conzales discussed in Bonn.

sister-countries and has long ceased to

The Atlantic dimension of the Ibero-American concept can be established in close cooperational between Portugal, Angola and Brazil.

Statesmen in countries along the Atlantic coastline of South America have been expecting Nato's brief to be extended to the South Atlantic ever since the Red Fleet has moved in an established logistical bases in Luanda and the Cape Verde Islands: " " "

As this has failed to happen they set

On a bilateral basis the navies of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina operate alongside US and other Nato naval units, including German frigales and submarines.

This Atlantic concept was admittedly

hard hit by the Falkslands war, but Spain could have a valuable contribution to its restoration to make.

Military security, referred by the Spanish Foreign Minister as the first di-mension of politics, is a prerequisite of neutrality and non-alignment and of political and cultural autonomy.

(Die Welt, 4 Muy 1983)

### Mr Andropov goes back to wolf Policy aims to face the horrible truth

May Day parades, with pink paper flowers and organised processions of America's contribution has doubtless factory workers in the capital cities of been decisive, but the anti-Communist. Soviet republics painted a picture of anti-Soviet policy pursued by President everything being for the best in the best Reagan is more than a mere flight of of all possible socialist worlds. The unpleasant truth he faces is less a

matter of the continued dissatisfaction It is an expression of mistrust of the and anti-government demonstrations in USSR, its ideology and its aims in world affairs that is shared by the US Poland, which amount, among other things, to a rejection of the Soviet public, and this mistrust has intensified in Western Europe and the Far East It is that Moscow ties with the West

have deteriorated to such an extent The West has turned its back on Mossince Mr Andropov took over that Socow. Angrily and without the slightest vict prestige in the Third and Fourth sign of diplomatic courtesy the Soviet press and Soviet officials are busy tak-World has suffered as a result. In resurrecting the classic policy of containment the United States has undeniably contributed toward the current isolation of the Soviet Union.

ing countries and governments to task that used to be regarded as people one could talk with, such as the British, Japanese, French and Italians.

Moscow has belied its proper the tone was a shade more demandment of propaganda in Son Sand the currying of favour which tion in Scandinavia (the sangellor was gone.

word of them,

Massive accusations level Reagan administration, which ed for the latest ice age in Estate Continued from page 1 lations by Moscow, show only incellor and of legislation passed Russians are incapable of a second important political difference

Moscow really believes that time, however, was that Kohl is policy and not its own has proceed by the strength of an election process that are of affairs. the present state of affairs. Peter Salico his magnificent election victo-

Printed by Druck- und yaringshout Friedling Braman-Burnendal Deerbused in the US IV MARSHOOL IND. Seg Wast 24th Street Mar 10011.

All practice which the openative resolution probabled in processings such the edited in adding the second function in the process of the Faderal Regulation of the Paderal Regulation of the openation of the open

will succeed in changing its spots in Ge-

The Kremlin still insists on British and French medium-range missiles being included in the equation, so

sion by the Kremlin over British and French missiles. The Soviet missiles

20 missiles pack less nuclear punch on average, than the payloads on board Anglo French missiles,

in 162 missiles based in Europs. The Soviet Union would tetain 290 warheads installed in 97 SS-20z.

count American, British, French and Russian nuclear bombers, for which the Soviet Union feels a balance ought also to be negotiated.

the overall context of the conventional superfority of Warsaw Pact forces in the European balance of power.

Wilfried Schafer (Rheinische Post, 5 May 1923) maked and what pulling to be

### ing new lines of approach, such as wever, just like the economic ex-

Moscow against all and ship and the unions, the government Moscow is a catchphrase that no brilliant ideas for solving this arguably be used to describe the piem. position.

Other countries have unation also leads to the creation of backs on Moscow not ment to jobs is, at least up to now, unproof the climate of opinion in the is also the result of a South The emphasis of the allegiance to the policy that has relied for the light about European unity belongs on constant dropping was tring about European unity belongs stone.

The inundation of disaminations of declarations of friendship to posals by Moscow and monotonical allies, such as the USA and classifications of the USA an clarations of Soviet willingness on, the other hand, the comments nue the policy of detente former by Kohl on the Soviet Union and dibility when Soviet policy a GDR did contain a few changes in

sightings) and dog-in-a-map power policies as in respect of rial claims on Japan.

The West is sick and tired blandishments and no longer b

(Aligemeine Zeitneg Maist, 1)

The German Bribe

Publisher, Freideck Reinecks Edict-FOR Heinz Edict Alexander Anthony Esph I sob-edict: Outon Darnet — Datham I Occopie Prome Friedrich Reinectic Verleb (Imbil 23 Schools Hambelly 76, Tel. 23 85 1 Talex, 92-1673) in the Deutschlandpolitik. any thought that this might over-dow the government policy state. But it didn't. If anything, Kohl's th was a pleasant surprise.

e statements made on allegiance to USA and to the alliance were not ited by the sometimes unbearable dionalism which was characteristic dohl's speeches while he was in Op-

> played it straight when talking he Soviet Union and the GDR. he emphasis of the sims and at the ime limitations to German Oslpo-

litik as defined in existing agreements and by a decision by the Federal Constitutional Court is not likely to hurt anyone's feelings.

They are part of the realities, existing at the time of the Brandt and Schmidt

should show at the Geneva talks. He made an offer of cooperation and regular dialogue. La partir proposed from the and f

fluence of the FDP of thomage at the

particular praisons of the team of the co

action: at the European summit to be in Stuttgart in June, at the world economic summit in Williamsburg at the end of May; during the Chancellor's visit to and the effect on the employment situa-

tion. (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 May 1983)



Lots to talk about ... Spain's Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, with Chancellor

### Madrid seeks a loose alliance with Latin American nations

op-ranking politicians and intellectuals from Spain, Portugal and 19 Latin American countries have met in Madrid under the heading "Ibero-America: A Gathering in Democracy."

The meeting formed part of an ambitious plan by Spain's Socialist Premier Felipe Gonzalez that may have been prompted by the Socialist International but is very much in keeping with historic precedents.

What he has in mind is the political activation of Ibero-America in the form of a loose alliance along the lines of the Anglo-Saxon world.

While visiting Bonn Senor Gonzalez sals in a interview with Die Welt that the Ibero-American world, and that included Spain and Portugal, had more in common that its Anglo-Saxon counter-

Yet in the concert of world affairs its views held no weight at all when the time came to reach decisions. The aim must be to arrive at neutral and non-

aligned status for Latin America. An example of the influence envisaged was the Contadora conference of Foreign Ministers from Panama, Mexi-

co. Venezuela and Colombia. They conferred in a bid to prevent Central America from being transformed into the scene of an international political dispute along the lines of Viet-

The bid was triggered by Soviet attempts to extent the communist satellite system to Central America that logically led to the US response en El Salvador

and Hondurasus Constitution The United States is acting in self-defence, and what it sees as its national inest. It will continue to have to do so for as long as no-one takes the regional initiative in Latin America itself,

Contadora, marked, the beginning of such a bid. Together with other countries the four founder-members of what is planned as an informal organisation want to launch a bloc that will consolidate and maintain the independance of

Spain played a substantial part in arranging for the conference, both the idea and its implementation, by making its diplomatic facilities in the countries concerned available to supervise prepa-

That was exactly what King Juan Carlos of Spain had in mind when, in

### Soviet warheads offer a step in the right direction

The Soviet leader, Mr Andropoy, told Herr Honecker in Moscow that the Soviet Union was willing to negotiate a missile balance in Burope in terms of how many warheads each side has,

The East German leader promptly welcomed this new peace bid. But all that was new about it was that it was the first time it had been made by Mr

The West has always called for a turning point in the terms of reference based, and Mr Andropov was not the ir combat strength is first to take up the idea of basing comparisons on the number of warheads deployed.

On, 24 February the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, first made the proposal, using virtually the same words as Mr Andropov was later to

At a 2 April press conference Mr. Gromyko made the suggestion out to be nothing less than a bright idea of his

It will have been no coincidence that

The gent to delica)

he suddenly realised the need for a balance of warheads. A day earlier the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Usti-nov, insisted in a public statement on

.This was a criterion of balance that had always been unacceptable to the West, and the Soviet Defence Ministry

Kremlin has more than one warhead

now been taken up by Mr Andropov, throws an interesting light on the Soviet Foreign Minister's gain in stature as an

ago when Mr Gromyko was promoted to First Deputy Prime Minister.

The warhead criterion, has, at all

events, now been endorsed by the So-

viet leader, and that is a step forward

even though it may not mean Moscow

12. 15 . 112 more a few

any balance being struck in terms of the number of missiles deployed by each

has always been strictly opposed to any more balanced yardstick. The West's objection is that the

per missile, thereby upsetting any ba-lance in terms of missile numbers. Mr. Gromyko's proposal, which has

Andropov man in the polithureau.
This stature was reflected some weeks

agreement need not be reached. Warhead parity constitutes a conces-

having only half the destructive power. The three warheads of the Soviet SS-

By the terms proposed by Mr Gromyko and Mr Andropov the Euromissile balance exclide be as follows: Britain and France have 290 warheads installed

Moscow would have to scrap at least 125 missiles on at least withdraw them well behind the Urals, These figures do not take into se-

The Soviet Union continues to ignore

Trade union appeal fades

in a changing society

THE WORKFORCE

many are among the highest in the in-

But since the worldwide recession

has brought this idyll to an abrupt end

and made economy the order of the day

the trade unions have found it hard to

The government has no cash to spare

What is more, working people have

come to see themselves differently. Aff-

luence has made them feel middle-class.

They are less susceptible to the pathos

of social criticism and charler of large

What white- and blue-collar workers

Key classic trade union demands

such as the call for equal representa-

tions on boards of directors are barely

So union officials face a rank and file

that is easy-going and little inclined to

aggression. Union members are also al-

lergic to skeletons in the trade unions'

cupboard, such as the Neue Heimat

The repercussions of this creeping

alienation are particularly keenly felt by

honorary shopfloor union officials, the

men and women who are the link bet-

ween the rank and file and full-time of-

endorsed even by members.

today expect of the trade unions is first

and foremost protection from loss of

and unemployment is on the increase,

leaving little leeway for sharing the pro-

dustrialised West.

organisations.

jobs and incomes.

adapt to their new role.

ceeds along traditional lines,

#### INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

### Laying blame for Honecker's cancelled visit: air thick with accusations

ccusations are flying thick and fast Ain Bonn: just whose fault is it exactly that Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic has been called off?

The choices (in barrier position) are: Honecker himself, the hawks in the GDR politburo, the Soviet Union, the hawks in the CDU/CSU, the West German press, Franz Josef Strauss, the Warsaw Pact and (only an outsider) Chancellor Kohl.

Honecker's decision to remain in East Berlin has certainly achieved some things: relations between the German states have hit a low point and tension over Deutschlandpolitik between the various factions in Bonn has increased.

Chancellor Kohl found out about the decision during his visit to Italy. His deputy, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, heard about it in the news.

Jürgen Möllemann, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and Berndt von Staden, a State Secretary, found out in the morning newspapers.

The Foreign Office could only shake its head at the apparent lack of communication between itself and the Federal Chancellery.

#### Explanations differ

Explanations about the decision itself differ depending on who you talk to, foreign policy politicians or intra-German affairs politicians.

The former are used to thinking in more global terms. They see the more important conflicts between the superpowers as the real reasons for Honecker's action a plausible explanation.

The Soviet Union can certainly have no interest in seeing Honecker visit the

The deaths at GDR checkpoints with

I the Federal Republic are not the

main reason for Erich Honecker, the

East German leader, calling off his visit

Federal Republic in autumn, when Bonn and its Allies will be setting up nuclear medium-range missiles aimed at the Eastern bloc.

If this interpretation is correct, it would mean that the efforts by both German governments to keep the East-West conflict out of German-German relations has failed.

Other politicians have more basic explanations to offer. Egon Bahr, for example, points out the aggravation of the political mood of hysteria, with Franz Josef Strauss doing most of the aggravating.

Möllemann, who usually doesn't restrain himself too much when criticising Strauss, regards the "nonsense in Munich" as a merely "regional disruptive

This alone cannot have been the main reason, as the Federal government itself had behaved fairly.

Bahr does not agree. Although Kohl could not be accused of bad intent he had not stated his position "as clearly as possible".

Unlike Kohl, who views Honecker's reaction as "incomprehensible", Bahr finds it "understandable" albeit regrettable and inappropriate.

He refers to the first visit by the GDR's Prime Minister, Willi Stoph, in Kassel, "where vast numbers of police were required to keep the demonstrations under control".

view of the press commentaries, such as Die Welt, which referred to Honecker's intended visit as undesirable, Honeoker was not wrong to expect similar nasty reactions.

In the sparse words of Chancellor Kohl's press spokesman Diether Stolze, the Chancellor regards the matter of the further fate of an invitation to Honeoker as "closed".

Whether the invitation still exists or has been dropped: "the matter is clos-

Whether Kohl will try to resume contact by ringing up the East German leader, "the matter is closed".

Stolze only had this to say: when Chancellor Kohl rang up Erich Honceker after the first border "incident" and told Honecker that as a sign of protest he would refuse to receive his negotiator, Gunther Mittag, Honecker made no mention at all of his planned visit.

#### No cover up

FDP politicians have welcomed the fact that even leading CSU politicians in parliament are not trying to cover up the strong language and disruptive action from Munich

However, they disturbing signs recently, in particular from the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Alfred Dregger, that a turnabout in the Deutschlandpolitik is in the air.

Are we approaching a general "Ice Age", as one journalist tried to find out from the government spokesman?

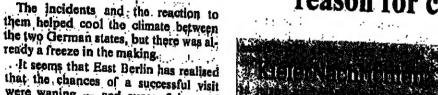
Or are we about to "fall back into the Cold War", a fear expressed by Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel?

At least the terminology used would indicate a return to the language of years gone by.

The deputy chalrman of the FDP's parliamentary party, Cronenberg, for example, has again spoken of the "Iron

> Gerd Rauhaus (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 April 1981)

# reason for change of mind



were waning — and successful would have meant influencing Bonn policy on It is an issue that has been for some

time causing tension between East and West. When a German-German meeting is held, vitally important matters are discussed.

For Kohl, improving the situation for people in the whole of Germany is a major alm. 🗆

For Honecker, it is disarmament. He had the intention, and probably the instructions, to persuade Chancellor Kohl to modify his clear-cut either-or policy! success in Geneva or missiles in Euro-

But now East Berlin and Moscow probably realise that Bonn will not be persuaded to change its mind. Perhaps they also realise that they have over estimated the influence of the peace mar-

Iwo states. 1 . When and I have the

tuation for Germans in both states. It was left to the Opposition leader in Bonn, Hans-Jochen Vogel, to utter the harsh words. He said he regretted Honecker's decision, It was a "bitter setback in German-German relations."

ther it might not be over reacting.

ing to increase the tension with his outbursts, Kohl and Vogel probably have

his decision, that various press commentaries had worsened relations, was recognised by the Chancellor as a cheap

Kohl dryly said that it is generally known that freedom of the press exists in the Federal Republic of Germany.

that the East German leader is aware of the difference between the tightly controlled political commentaries in East Germany and the situation in the West.

East Berlin Fewer and fewer working people feel oing to a trade union labour demon-

The union's prestige was badly hit by play it saffegations of financial impropriety in ion-owned housing corporation.

Many union members will have felt at was yet another reason for making Stickeuische Zeiter outing into the country rather than ding with the Red Flag in the name

yet there was no lack of topics that The decision by the East Adjuranted commitment this year. It was er first Honecker to case 50th anniversary of the abolition of posed visit to the federal Referrade unions by the Nazis.

dramatic but it is not a catato il was they who made attendance at Yet the cancellation, event fay Day parades compulsory while visit was not 100 per cent can exting up working-class organisa-sound a warning which should be and imprisoning or murdering

Seriously.

The government in Bonn and After the war the unions learnt the stand solidly behind its home stone of the infighting and disputes at made it so easy for the Third Reich

The issue has thrown up for crush the trade union movement.

The issue has thrown up further that the trade union movement. differences between the CDI They reorganised as single industrial CSU. Chancellor Kohl said knions, with no party-political bias, and step was incomprehensible at being as a powerful counterweight to said it was logical in view of their establic archenomy, capital. broughned over GDR checkpois as the economy regained momentum Franz Josef Strauss, chief sidely role changed to that of social partand his party have done their, of co-custodians of prosperity and talk and act in such a way the transfer of greater justice and equaliker's decision was almost at The unions today are recognised or have been taken. Talk of much plainted at a billiaing function in the GDR. democratic system.

But what happened at the Many of their wage and social decheckpoints and the subsequented have already been met, a process the Federal Republic for full cilitated by the post-war economic tions were alone not the native wing know in German as the Wirt-

Honecker's decision.

The CSU's aggressive retestin Decades of economic growth have a way of expressing its depade it possible to make welfare proviwith the CDU over Deutschief as for virtually all sectors of society,

The probability is that Kowited wages and social security in Ger-

ly more reasonable policies

through and consistency will

But the East Berlin leaden

cided to play it safe. That me

ecker will only come when it

that the advantages will be got

any risk of running into uncor

historical developments.

this move is not known.

Whether he only received in

Who knows whether like !!

policy in Bonn.

gress well in the 1970s.

In this respect, Ostpolius sunderstood Revolution.
central issue during the weeks is an attempt to analyse the finaning Kohl visit to Moscow in John Position of private households on

Even if the exact motives be thanks of the latest figures. The last necker's decision cannot be be parable survey was in 1970. this does not mean that the case both Professor Bledenkopf and the of the visit represents a set of the institute, Meinhard Miegel, Chancellor Kohl's efforts for that

Nobody seems to remember the tile national income in real terms mut Schmidt, when he was derived what it had been between also initially postponed his tile twice what it had been between German-German meeting is get 500 and 1950.

Schmidt called off his many long-term historical comparison rewrong time, and then held the line the 1950s and 1960s was exceptional the wrong time.

and cannot be expected to continue

The clear winners were the households of civil servants, white-collar workers, pensioners. The relative losers were farmers, the self-employed and

expense or themselves made below-ave-

The number of really wealthy West Germans is also said to have declined.

nitely must respond to the changes in especially in view of the progressive population decline in the wake of above-average growth until the early-1970s.

The union machinery as they see it is too established, too cumbersome and too big. Small is beautiful is a slogan that has not passed the union movement by.

union work, while critical youngsters

who ought to be the pepper and spice

of the trade unions are likewise looking

Progressive young people are tending to give preference to a principle that is more conservative, with a liberal tinge: the idea of self-help in small and manageable groups without hierarchical structures and without governing bodies threatened by stultification.

Self-realisation is today's slogan, and young people tend to see it as doing their own thing for themselves and others of similar persuasions, but also for the socially disadvantaged.

Self-help groups do away with what the young find so distasteful about established organisations. They rely on spontaneity and emotion rather than rules and a functional approach.

The contrast can be demonstrated in exemplary fashion with reference to relations between the trade unions and the Greens.

For a trade unionist committed to discipline and solidarity the Green MPs in Bonn, with their principle of rotation, are bound to appear chaotic.

Conversely, supporters of the alternative movement can hardly fall to view

Since the turn of the century the average age of the population as a whole has increased to 45, while the proportion of over-65s has trebled and that of under-18s has been halved,

This is said to mean that the social sccurity system will need adapting to current economic and social circumstances and the requirements the population fi-

gure necessitates. Politics, economics and society must work on the assumption that trends have changed for good in the wake of demographic and economic changes over the past few decades.

The institute will not be publishing for several months a further section o the report that goes into the political consequences it feels need drawing.

But it recommends in the section now published a change of emphysis in social security.

Someone who is unemployed, the report points, out, receives most money from the state in the first few months of being out of work,

the lower the unemployment benefit gets. Since most people who are out of work usually have some money set aside, why not dispense with benefits entirely or in part for an initial period and set more aside for long-term unemployment?

Similar considerations could apply to sickness benefit.

If the current crisis is to be successfully handled, the report concludes, society will need to deal satisfactorily with prosperity-related changes in all spheres of life,

Peter J. Velle (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 April 1983) the 'functioning functionary' as a stooge of the power set-up.

If the unions are to enlist the support of young activists for their cause they must show greater awareness of what is going on among the youthful rank and

Not every apprentice who votes for the Greens at age 18 is a traitor to the working-class cause.

The DGB, Germany's Dusseldorfbased trades union confederation, has come to realise that environmental protection and jobs are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

But if the unions are to regain credibility amongst the young they will have to be more open, more flexible and more imaginative (and imaginative in their wage demands too).

Reactivation of small-scale self-help groups such as the cooperatives were in their early days might be one such op-

Leisure activities and educational opportunities are a major challenge for the unions to take up at a time when public money is less and less readily available.

The struggle against unemployment may enjoy priority but these other issues ought not to be forgotten. If the point were taken, May Day meetings might one day regain their erstwhile at-Suse Weidenbach

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 April 1983)

### Moderation the tone of May Day speeches

Pranz Steinkühler, the firebrand Stuttgart regional secretary of IG Metall, the iron and steel workers' union, was the odd man out at this year's May Day demonstrations.

He sounded a shrill note, whereas the general impression at May Day meetings was one of moderation, doubtless due in part to record unemployment.

The generally moderate line of argument proves that the unions have long come to appreciate economic exigencies

and to take them into account, One such realisation is the fact that jobs are going to be a scarce commodity

for some time. That is probably why politicians have decided to take up the trade union proposal for a shorter working week and si-

It may also be why everyone is so keen to get to grips with unemployment as a problem with social, economic and moral repercussions.

May Day addresses provided and opportunity to review progress on bids to reduce the amount of time people spend at work.

The number of people whose views can be taken seriously who have come out in favour of some such measure seems steadily to have increased. Even within the Bonn government

there is probably majority support for shorter working hours, always assuming a vote ever needed taking. Fewer and fewer union officials per-

sist in calling for a shorter working week on full pay. That is important because as far as

the government and a probable majority in the coalition parties is concerned a shorter working week on less than full pay is the only feasible option.

The trend is definitely toward majority support in Parliament for working shorter hours as a means of fighting

(Nordwest Zeltung, 2 May 1983)

# Checkpoint deaths row not main



The logical conclusion: call off the

The decision came suddenly and it surprised Bonn. Bonn's reaction left no doubt that both government and opposition do not want to place even greater

Chancellor Kohl said the increased tension was not Bonn's fault. East Germany said it was.

Kohl said the cancellation did not mean that the Bast Berlin leadership had been relieved of the obligation to try and improve relations. He said Bonn's aim remained to improve the si-

But East Berlin should ask itself whe-

One can only hope that this welcome agreement between the Chancellor and the SPD leader will be reflected in relations between government and the Op-

In Munich, the Bavarian CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss, has only been help-

The "reason" given by Honecker for

Chancellor Kohl knows only too well

Axel Ostrowski (Kieler Nachrichten, 30 April 1983)

### Rich Germans just keep getting richer, discovers survey Deople in the Federal Republic of terms may still occur, but in relative

This latest move has made at Germany are among the world's clear: Bonn is in even less of a callhiest in terms of both income and than East Germany to subject wealth, says a Bonn economic German relationship to shaped social research institute.

Since the Federal Republic was the average household is said to nuation: it wants special relationship to shaped a series wealth and property to keep on developing.

The average household is said to nuation: it wants special relationship to shaped a series of roughly DM230,000, and the same series of roughly DM230,000, and the s

These are sims which the wait does not include pension rights man government has great de bringing DM130,000.

pursuing against the normal of One German in 25 is said to belong

a millionaire household, while over a Honecker's move certain after of the population are members taken without consultation households worth at least

the Bonn institute (its board chairwas in fact urged in any any is the CDU economic affairs expert this move is not known.

Nobody seems to remember in the 1950s alone the increase in per

might not in the end do the same initely.

Robert the foresecable future, the authors m, remarkable increases in absolute

countries, income and wealth trends of private households continued to pro-

blue-collar workers.

rage progress."

also clearly declined in number.

In terms of the number of people per household "larger families with children have tended to lose ground in the income and wealth stakes, whereas substantially at the larger households'

In recent years the sector of the population that is poorest off has grown even poorer in relative terms, but it has

Politicians, the institute says, defithese key economic and social data,

The longer he or she is unemployed.

#### THE ECONOMY

# The government accused of saying a lot and doing little

The spring report by the German economic research institutes has not much good news for the govern-

Chancellor Kohl's coalition, which took over power with the intention of changing economic and financial policies, is criticised on economic, financial and social grounds.

The government is accused of having said a lot but of having done little.

The institutes do see signs of a gradual economic recovery. But not because of the government's efforts. It is because of a more relaxed monetary policy and by the expectations that the coalition would actually do what it said.

### Spending cuts 'not enough'

The Bonn government's economic steps have run into criticism from the conservative majority of the economic research institutes.

The government has cut back public spending, put the brakes on public debt, removed certain social benefits and if has given companies more tax incenti-

In doing so it has followed expert advice. But this has not saved it from the bludgeon of the institutes' spring re-

The cuts in spending are much too low, they complain.

The measures designed to help finance economic aid, such as the increase in value added tax or the special investment levy, are even regarded as steps in the wrong direction.

Of course the experts may be wrong themselves. The government would be wise not to follow their advice.

They may well be brimming over with noble principles of responsibility and the willingness to achieve greater things, yet they cannot free themselves from contradiction.

For now, the government and the Bundesbank are asked to stop what, in the opinion of the experts, has brought about the modest economic revival in the first place: the promotion of housing construction and the expansion in the amount of money available to the

The recommendations are on the whole tantamount to a demand to commit political suicide.

The government is asked to bring down taxation and at the same time call off the tax increases already decided

Increased contributions to the unemployment benefit and pension schemes ought to be dropped and such increases avolded in future.

Where is the money for all this going to come from? Who is going to finance the pensions?

What is going to happen to the steel industry and the shipyards without government assistance?

Scientific experts do not have to answer questions like this. The govern-

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 May 1983)

vance in confidence".

The political parties have reacted to the report in line with well-worn rituals. Economic-policy spokesmen appear and speak of confirmation.

The SPD sees the clear confirmation of its fears and worries, the CDU/CSU of its diagnosis that the turning point is indeed a thing of the present.

The FDP regards the report as a confirmation of its own basic positions.

Even the Federal Minister of Economics, Count Otto Lambsdorff, who should really react in a more subdued way in the face of the considerable criticism levelled against him, cannot avoid the formula of confirmation.

All groups are able to quote the passages in the report best suited to their

The government and the two coalition parties, for example, single out the facts that economic revival is under way and that the absolute low of this slack period has been overcome much faster predicted by the economic research institutes half a year ago.

The opposition points out the fact that unemployment is expected to rise to 2.8 million by next spring and all too readily underlines the "confirmation" by the economic institutes that the government's course lacks clarity, consistency and thus credibility and that a lasting upward development is in no

The institutes themselves must accept some the blame for the varied echoes of

Monthly price-change reports in the Federal Republic of Germany

In January the rate of price increases

dropped below the 4 per cent mark for

are good news these days.

were a few blomishes,

per cent a year.

surge this year has led to optimism.

her drop in price inflation is likely.

Leaving aside specific seasonal fac-

tors, the Pederal Republic has already

arrived at a price rise rate of about 2.5

The medium-term prospects are just

as good and this optimism would be

pick up again.

The initial stages of a renewed upsw-

ing are regularly accompanied by relati-

vely stable prices anyway, because of

In addition, the tendency towards a

consistently form mark; against most

other currencies checks price increases

What is more world-wide competi-

All that is missing is for the mark to

pick up against the dollar, This possibi-

tion will also make price excesses, all

the reduction in unit costs associated

with greater capacity utilisation.

for import goods.

the more difficult.

reactions to the report, for it offers a varicty of assessments.

First, there are doubts as to whether what has been happening to the economy over the past few months can be classed as a business-cycle upswing.

There are also doubts as to whether the improvement is sufficient to turn investment activities into a motor for selfsustaining expansion.

On one hand, the prediction is made that the recovery will continue; in unother section of the report there are fears that this recovery may begin to flag during the year.

Then there is conflict over the most suitable strategy. Most of the institutes ask for tax reliefs and a reduction in public spending, whereas a minority say the risk is too great and the fear is expressed that if the economy takes this consolidation path it will inevitably find itself confronted with even greater

The majority of the institutes, on the other hand, supports a catalogue of demands designed to reduce state interventions, demands similar to those recommended to the government by its own advisory board of experts.

The concept put forward by the institutes may well be logical and compact in terms of economic science.

The considerations made may well be of value as a point of reference and even sconomic policies subject to the pressures to act exerted by the "real" economic world cannot do without models based on "pure theory".

1983 predictions frowers in the Federal Republic of Germany are casting an envious ance at colleagues in the soft drinks

the manufacturers of mineral water, hment drinks and fruit juices are resing sales. But brewers haven't seed 1976; when beer sales hit re-

ope had an extremely, hot sumin 1976. — Ed] illers are also struggling in the

of coming increases in taxes on Their production fell by 15 per (sparkling wine) producers are

ne it hard to cope with the refan increased tax. ience has shown that sekt protake about five years to recover ax increases.

for refreshments, mineral water ult juices tell a different story. he hiture of the soft drinks sector is

have helped more by showing blooking pretty good and there is an sed trend towards hon-alcoholic

and in the steel industry are me Eaters out go realistic. One single national government for exotic not practise an exclusively policy in these international restaurants matic areas of the economy.

Nutional economic police may 49 per cent of all West Ger-hope to be successful where the mans prefer German food when of Ministers of the EEC and by go out for a meul.

nomic summits have failed. The other 51 per cent prefer foreign But a national governmentation. French is the most popular, folcourse, be in a position to self and by Balkan, Italian and Chinese. nimum of agreement between this is the result of a survey by the and practical measures.

Growth

**Prices** 

Unemploy

(millions)

sense of reality.

INDEX FUNK 1409

The demand to cut backs

the agricultural and mining and

remove them altogether in a

+5.2

icken lastitute in Tübingen. The advance in confidence similar survey seven years ago rerisk of being gambled away is led that 68 per cent went for the mised wind of change falls to

Frank J. Editor

# Slaking the thirst of a nation — at a profit

But the high growth rates, particularly for mineral water, will slow.

Beverages are subject to a natural slowdown in consumption growth rates on account of gradually reaching the saturation point of about 700 litres per year per person.

However, ten years ago this saturation level was put at 600 litres, so there would seem to be scope for an upward

Nevertheless, the lasting stagnation in the population figures will set a limit to the expansion of the overall consumption of drinks.

. The Basic-based economic research institute, Prognos AG, forecasts an ave-

Older Germans go for German meals. the younger for the foreign. Among 18 to 30 year-olds, only 29

Over-60s preferred the local food by 68 per cent as against 32 per cent.

preserence, 29 per cent preser French, 18 per cent Balkan, 19 per cent Italian, 14 per cent Chinese and two per cent

As the Wickert Institute points out, there is a message somewhere for people who went to run restaurants. ddp (Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 3 May 1983)

the foreign.

German food and only 32 per cent for

per cent preferred German foods.

Of 18 to 30 year-olds with foreign

On the whole, the traditional field of

The favourable position compared

rage annual growth rate for soft drinks of 2.0 per cent between 1980 and 1985, the figure dropping to 1.7 per cent between 1985 and 1990.

Most of the growth is accounted for by mineral water (4.3 and 3.3 per cent) and fruit juices (3.0 and 2.6 per cent).

The consumption of mineral water will benefit from the growing health awareness and the stricter alcohol laws. It is also cheaper than other non-alco-

Fruit juices and nectars will also sell more because of growing health cons-

There is a clear trend in this respect towards higher-priced qualities with a special health touch.

Fizzy drinks and other sweet drinks will lose their importance as drinks for

Due to the market strength of the large suppliers, cola drinks will, howe-

ver, be able to strengthen their position.
The more "adult oriented" drinks, such as the bitter drinks and the diabetic drinks can expect further increases. However, the share of the market will

carbonated (fizzy) refreshments will have to face increased competition from fruit juices and mineral water, where new products will cater for the trend towards differentiated consumption.

with other branches, will only satisfy those who think purely in terms of

For the soft-drinks market is increasingly characterised by "crowding-out" and the number of individual business operations is decreasing and will conti-

Above all, the spring-water companies are stuck with substantial surplus capacities, set up in expectation of a demand boom.

Although price increases were pushed through last year, the branch still has a price level similar to 15 years ago.

The main beneficiaries of the favourable sales situation are the regional and supra-regional suppliers of mineral water, while the local springs are usually forced to put their goods on the shelves at low prices to get into distribution channels at all.

The market for sweet refreshment drinks is decisively influenced by the though competition between the big American suppliers, which are making life more and more difficult for the medium-scale enterprises with their own brands.

As regards the marketing agents there have also been trends towards increased concentration.

The food trade, which gets most of the drinks to the right man, represents a considerable force and influences the sales, price and terms of its suppliers.

This also means that it prefers brands which are distributed on a supra-regional basis, are well known and have a corresponding advance sale on account of advertising.

What is really needed is a vast improvement in marketing.

Karlheinz Voss

### Men go for beer while their wives opt for coffee

A lcoholic drinks, ranging from beer to schnaps, from wine to whisky, make up. 78.64, per cent of all liquids consumed by the average German,

A study shows that men are much more thirsty than women: 676 litres of various liquids go down each German male throat each year. Women only manage 416 litres.

What do men like to drink most? "Beer, of course," say 29 per cent of those surveyed, 19 per cent prefer coffee, 9 per cent mineral water, 8 per cent tea, and 8 per cent wine.

Among women, coffee is easily the most popular drink. It is preferred by one in four; 13 per cent go for mineral water, 9 per cent for fruit juices, 6 per cent in each case go for beer, tea, refreshment drinks and wine, 5 per cent for both milk and herbal tea.

The figures issued by drink manufac-

 Beer: Last year 94.8 million hectolitres of beer was brewed (+ 1,2 %) in the 1,023 brewsries in the Federal Republic of Germany. Total turnover: DM13.8bn (+5%).

• Wine: last year 16 million hectolitres, an increase of 116 per cent and a record, was fermented. Per capita consumption was 24.8 litres. • Spirits: A 15 per cent sales drop and

a 5 per cent decrease in the value of the sales to DM5.85bn. The main reason, says the industry was the two increases in the tax on spirits within a year. The 138 distilleries which distil schnaps and other spirits produced a total of 3.3 mil-

leoholic drinks, ranging from beer lion hectolities last year, as compared to 3.65 hectolitres the year before.

• Sekt: 268m; bottles were sold in 1982. 15 million down on 1981, The main reason: increase in tax. Mineral water: Sales increased by 10

per cent to 2,8 billion litres. .(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 April 1983)

#### Continued from page 6

bringing about a reasonable degree of economic growth.

This: does not, however, mean that stability policies must step down into second position on the priority list.

The economic tightrope walk requires added support from the state and both sides of industry.

This approach is in line with the recommendations made to extend the four objectives of the "Magic Rectangle" (growth, full employment, price stability and balance of payments equilibrium) by adding two more: restraint in public spending and a more harmonious income distribution,

A combined strategy will only then function smoothly if policies in general are geared towarded greater stability.

Only then are hopes for growth with out inflation realistic and only then is a lasting reduction in the level of unemployment a realistic suggestion.

A comment by former Bundesprasident Walter Scheel sums up this line of argument: "Stability isn't everything, but without it everything else is of no USC PROTECTION OF THE PARTY

The first the to (Der (Fagesplegel) J May 1983)

# getting slower faster

the first time in 31/2 years. February and March brought oven better tidings. Figures fell to 3.7 and 3.5 per cent respectively.

Last year was successful for monetary and stability policies, although there coming increase in value added tax to the consumer, who has once gain realis-One criticism was that inflation up until the end of 1982 did not drop as

Finally, lower energy prices and a

The low market interest rates are just as important, for they can support demand and facilitate investment deci-

At a conference of German savings-Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pohl, gave assu-

The past tells us that if necessary

one space to the left, This has fundamentally changed, the world over. There is generally a gradual reduction in the considerable disrupof two of its corners.

The balance of payments equi has been re-established and at pointed out the prices show

The labour market, on the hand, presents a consistently ? picture and growth still learn deal to be desired.

ces the joy can only be hall ment figure.

still remains to be achieved: Sary framework for such a possiti

harmonised more satisfactorily.

A kind of two-pronged straig in future sicer a course towards

If a closer look is taken at the Rectangle" the West Geman is characterised by a straighter

signs of lasting recovery.

when considering the high par The master stroke of economic

if this is to be achieved policies and policies of stability

Economic reflation must the flation.

Continued on page?

lity is indicated by the state of various current-account balances.

A complete passing-on of the forthed his power in this economic phase, is

much as it had during other recessionamoderate increase in wages provide re-Nevertheless, the reduced price uplief on the cost side. Almost all experts agree that a fur-

> The overall optimism with regard prices is backed up by the Deutsche Bun-

> rances that the top monetary officials would not permit the emergence of a new inflation potential.

such words are followed by deeds. During the past, as one joker put it, the inflation rate was brought down by governments moving the decimal point

tions of equilibrium suffered by many economies, i including Germany's for many years.

A glance at the most imports cutors creates the impression in all the successes with regard to

ployment with stable prices, will still left to be done to create it.

hand in hand with the light 180

jectives: maintaining the success of up to now in checking infines

Richard von Weizsäcker

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#### PERSPECTIVE

## What the arrival of the Greens signifies for German politics

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The Greens cannot be assessed solely I in terms of the numerical weight they carry in Parliament.

They make up a slender wedge two seats across and 14 rows deep in the Bundestag, but it is a deep rift in the post-war political world.

For the Federal Republic of Germany it marks nothing less than a turningpoint. The Bundestag in its present composition is the sum-total of an entire era in the country's history.

The arrival of the Greens in Bonn is the latest development in a trend that began 10 or 15 years ago, first on the outskirts, at provincial universities, then progressively making headway.

it has been a process of fundamental change and disintegration of the old order, of protest and dissociation, of departure from and repudiation of political consensus.

This erstwhile political consensus was rough-hewn in the immediate postwar era and comfortably furnished during the period of post-war prosperity,

It came to be regarded as the groundwork on which the Federal Republic was based.

The issues on which its repudiation were based have changed too. So have the forces that were the mainstay of

What began as a student uprising has become a critical protest against civilisation, and major construction sites and civic meetings, not university departments, are its catalysts.

#### Challenge is clear

As time has gone by it has grown increasingly apparent what the repercussions were, and now the Greens are in the Bundestag it is clear what a challenge they and what they stand for pose to all past policies and politics.

The Greens are not just a splinter group (and this is not the place to discuss whether or not they are a bona fide political party).

They are not just indicative of the impact of issues such as environmental hazards, the aggressive wish for peace and the fresh outlook on life taken by the younger generation.

The vote of electoral confidence that took them into the Bundestag is first and foremost the other side of the coin of mistrust of established political par-

They primarily represent the reluctance many people feel to continue to allow themselves to be represented by the party-political Establishment.

... In short, they are an expression at polls of a widespread dissatisfaction with politics as it is.

That is why the importance of the Greens iles less in what they might say or do in practical parliamentary work. They themselves are the message.

It is that roughly two million voters no longer feel themselves adequately represented by conventional political con-

They testify to a determination to be different as seen in their fundamental opposition to established politics.

It may look like a happening but it is meant seriously and must be taken se-



riously. It is more than a breakthrough in political conventions in the form of open-necked shirts and members knitting in the Bundestag.

It symbolises not only the demand for different policies but also a call for politics itself to be different.

It must become easier to get on with, entler and transposed, as it were, from the political sphere, into that of everyday experience and the way people or-

It is a call for politics to seek greater proximity to the people, to those affected and to those who, hopefully, are to be given a share in decision-making.

Views may and will differ on the advantages and drawbacks of the "new" politics, but there can be no doubt that dissatisfaction with the "politics of old" more than a tear-jerking catchphrase.

It is, moreover, not just limited to the alternative periphery of society or to people who voted Green.

The malaise is more far-reaching, extending to supporters of all political parties, and few thoughtful observers of the political scene will feel able to dis-

All these protests and challenges could set little enough in motion if much had not already been on the move in the breadth and depth of society, and normal society too!

The system that appears to be faced with dropouts, new ways of life and agonising reappraisals is anything but a firmly-based society that is unaffected by anything resembling self-doubt.

It may at times seem, from the outside, to be as firm as a rock, but this impression is offset by the findings opinion polisters have lately unearthed.

People are disenchanted to a dramatically high degree with established political parties. They are prepared to a surprising extent to accept demonstrations and protest movements as modes of political debate.

Many are opposed to the stationing of fresh nuclear weapons in Germany, and all these views go far beyond the views espoused by the political Estab-

The general election results showed that such sentiments have yet to make any serious impact on voting habits. But that doesn't disprove their existence.

Is dissatisfaction with politics entirely unwarranted? Politics by a large still keeps the system functioning. Government, the economy and society still work, which is no mean achievement.

But the mere functioning no longer exercises any fascination and can no longer be said to set people's minds at

Seldom indeed does it still convey a heartwarming feeling of togetherness.

Besides, what Kurt Biedenkopf once referred to as the gap in understanding in politics is by no means limited to the context he meant.

#### Painful wedges

The former CDU general secretary was referring to the discrepancy between the thin air of abstraction in which nuclear strategy seemed to be at home and the dwindling opportunity of viewing it as a matter for personal poli-

But gaps of this kind are apparent in all sectors of politics, and everywhere they drive a painful wedge between people's everyday experience and the political problems on which their desti-

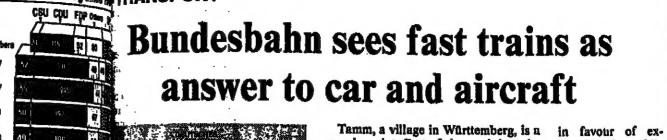
They exist in respect of both high tech and acid rain and extend to the simplest pieces of paperwork, as was shown by Helmut Schmidt's lament, us Chancellor, that he couldn't make head nor tail of his electricity bill.

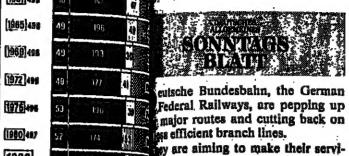
So it is hardly suprising that more and more people feel politics has come adrift of their lives, of normal life of any kind.

And it is hardly surprising that the



The Bundestag sints By TRANSPORT





csu cou FDF speed is the essence of Bundesbahn or lay claim to being, they aming: cruising speeds of between powerful, how irritating and band 250kph, or 125 to 156mph. this tension between politics gurrent inter-city services already

day life can be felt to be. ch 200kph on a handful of routes, The Greens may feel thems it as between Munich and Augsburg, advocates of problems and at most of the permanent way dates have hitherto gone unnoticed to the 19th century.

breath of fresh life in a stulic in those days rail transport was a cal system or to be a dubler ill-blazer. Speeds that are now feasi-sory offshoot of the society, or soon will be, were beyond what they are so energetically opperations then imagined.

But they are certainly the lattice was landscaped, especially in that this tension is capable of the fairly steep gradients, both of politics is directed against possible effectively rule out high-speed well.

mpete with the private car and the

The new Bundestag is do yel.

The new Bundestag is do yel.

a substantial majority of Chiliph-speed track is an entirely difference Democrats, both panes in matter. It is as straight and level as not be suspected of easing height, even in mountainous regions.

This in itself need not got to be less than 7,000 metres, or argument against the external suit four and a half miles.

This calls for substantial earthworks Against the background of tunnelling, as shown by the two malaise hopes of, or even by rections of permanent way under a policy may well arise that practice on between Hanover and end uncertainty and come by turburg and Mannheim and Stuttgart. About a third of the track passes

or to make

a matter of principle every effort

walls built to ensure soundproofing

There are indications the fough tunnels and a further third runs pectations helped the Christ bugh cuttings. A quarter is at ground crais to win so handsomely a rel or on embankments. The remainand it is by no means income is on bridges. both the new Green miner the tunnels will naturally be a great new majority have carried in the first to neighbouring residents; they destag a trend duting well be a befoliutely soundproof. So, up to a int, are the sections that run through

That was when the results Christian Democrats begin leople who live near new sections of now all but gained them at manent way now under construction majority. It was prompted in understandably worried about the rejection of the 1968 unrest in the trains travelling at 250kph are Greens are the beirs.

The challenge to establish the Bundesbahn has commissioned that the Greens represent is a extensive noise survey and ruled that only one the country face. It is residential areas trains are not to time other issues, such as the feel 55 perceived noise decibels. ment, the state of the economical that is about 15 decibels less than the ing the budget and realigned the city traffic can reach, and a reduction by three decibels is substantial then

That is not as much as to a processed noise decibels less is mountainous problems on the by people subjected to it to be a horizons of world trade and the previous noise level. pai relations.

But that does not absolve been taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their r

challenge to itself, by dealer dissatisfaction that has prompt

challenge to itself, by dense walls built to ensure soundproofing dissatisfaction that has prompt licient to keep within the limit.

To quote educationalist Hard visinly conservative protest groups the heating the political system to been set up by residents along the property of the context of the proposed to end start being the res publical sections of the permanent way to be: a matter for the entire product.

Hermans Residue.

case in point. Part of the track is to be panding the public tunnelled there, the remainder to be a

Residents are clamouring for the entire section to be tunnelled. They argue that the land through which the permanent way is to pass is good farmland and that a tunnel would result in no loss of acreage.

Bundesbahn planners are particularly proud of the limited space needed by the new track in comparison with other modes of transport.

A six-lane autobahn, including central reservation and hard shoulder, is 37.50 metres, or 123ft, wide. A canal in keeping with current European specifications is 55 metres, or 180ft, wide.

Twin railway tracks with overhead electricity masts on either side are a mere 13.70 metres, or 45ft, across.

What this means in practice is that the 327km (204 miles) of new track from Hanover to Würzburg would take up a surface area of only 1,055 hectares, or 2,637 acres, as against over 2,300 hectares, or 5,750 acres, of land the proposed new Munich airport would en-

Opponents can use legal procedures to challenge only sections of the route. The project as a whole can only be delayed, not brought to a complete halt.

But basically they are opposed to the construction of new sections of railway because they feel the railways as a whole are outmoded.

The trend is increasingly toward road transport in both passenger and freight traffic, they argue, so expensive new railway projects are superfluous and a

Ecologists, on the other hand, are all

Sackings, line closures planned in bid to cut huge rail debt



The Bundesbahn intends closing some routes and sacking staff in an effort to put a halt to its spiralling debt.

The board of the nationalised Bundesbahn has announced two possible plans. The most radical would involve cutting manpower from 312,000 to 230,000 by 1987 and to 212,000 by 1990.

Board chairman Reiner Maria Gohlke, speaking at the Hanover Fair, said only swingeing economies could pre-vent the Bundesbahn's annual deficit from reaching DM 10bn by 1990 and accumulated debts from topping DM90bn.

He and his board, who have been at the helm for just over a year, plan to resort to the dubious economies of old -sacking staff and closing routes.

That shows, if anything, how limited their options are. The raileays bear such a heavy responsibility for maintaining loss-making routes as a public service that they have little or no leeway in which to emerge from the red.

The more radical of the two plans is to axe passenger traffic routes from

22,000km to 15,000km and freight

Bundesbahn manpower would be cut from the present 312,000 to 230,000 in 1987 and 212,000 in 1990.

routes from 27,000km to 20,000km.

Subject to these outs the board feels running losses could be limited to DM5bn a year by 1990 provided Federal government subsidies were maintained at DM13.5bn per annum.

The less drastic of the two plans presupposes a greater increase in producand capacity utilisation. It provides for annual closures of 2,000km of passenger line, leaving 16,000km still in use by 1990.

Manpower would be cut by 10,000 a year until 1987 and thereafter, until 1990, by 8,000 a year.

Running losses might then be cut to DM2.8bn a year by 1987 and to lated debts totalling DM48bn and tion from Cologne to Koblenz. DM56bn respectively.

which the railwaymen's union is un- 250kph on these routes. derstandably opposed.

Wolfram Weldner (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 21 April 1983)



ests seem to be fall- it's quicker to go straight through . . . rail tunnel being built by ing foul of pollu- the cut-and-cover system,

tion the railways can no longer make themselves out to be so innocent in environmental terms.

They could if they were to outstrip everyone else in fitting out their power stations with filters to prevent the release of sulphur into the atmosphere.

The Bundesbahn's energy use is hard to surpass. Passenger and goods traffic require only a third of the energy by rail that they need for transport by road.

The Airbus, which is so highly rated as an economic aircraft, consumes six times as much energy. The railways even outperform transport by inland waterways on this count.

Another argument opponents put forward is that high-speed trains merely zoom past without bringing the slightest

progress in transport technology to the

This argument is hard to refute. On the Mannheim-Stuttgart section, for instance, there will be only four points of contact between the new route and the

These will be the only junctions at which other trains can intersect with the new permanent way and reduce to some extent the time it takes to travel by rail from the surrounding areas to the builtup areas at either end.

Existing inter-city services no longer stop between Heidelberg and Stuttgart, so the new track will make little difference to connecting services.

That leaves the fundamental issue of whether higher speed and shorter travel times are worth the expense. All that can be said is that it will make an impressive difference between Mannheim and Stuttgart.

At present the permanent way twists and turns through hilly country and even inter-city trains take 80 minutes to cover the distance.

By the 1990s, when the new permanent way is in use, the time it takes will have been halved to 40 minutest

That will make the Rhine-Neckar region (Mannheim and Heidelberg) virtually a part of Stuttgart's catchment area, while the time trains take from Hanover to Würzburg will be cut by over an hour.

The aim is attract more passengers. It may work, although no one can say for sure. If neighbouring France is any guide it should do so.

Since the introduction of super-fast rail services between Paris and Lyons the number of passengers is reported to have increased by 50 per cent.

The financial situation allowing, the two new sections of permanent way in Germany are not to be the last.

In the Upper Rhine valley the track between Rastatt and Basie is to be re-DMI.8bn a year by 1990, with accumu- built, as further downstream is the sec-

But it will definitely be the 21st cen-Manpower cuts are a prospect to tury before trains reach speeds of

Bernd-Wilfried Kiessler (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagablatt,



The environment and environmental A protection are issues laden with strong feelings.

Germans are more afraid of nature being jeopardised than they are of unemployment, war or a higher crime rate; 77 per cent put the environment at the head of their list of worries, according to an EEC survey last year.

But the expression given to this fear is generally uncertain, jittery and shrill. The environment has emerged as a catchphrase in disputes between group egoists, party-political, tacticians and social strategists.

Given pride, prejudice born of ignorance and a Gordian knot of problems, it is hardly suprising that a number of civil servants have been sparing with information in compiling the first ecological inventory of the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

They would, for example, said nothing about foodstuffs analyses.

What comes as more of a surprise is the amount of information that was available about atmospheric pollution, noise, waterways, drinking water, the soil, waste, harmful substances in what we cat, and nature conservation.

Compiled by Federal and state government agencies, it has been collected and evaluated for the State of the Nation: its ecological state, that is.

This is the programmatic title of an environmental atlas that lists and illustrates the 26 worst environmental hazards as they occur in each Land and

... The result is 180 coloured maps, charts and tables linking data, facts and analyses. Grades from 1 to 6 are awarded (as low as 7 in the case of environmental protection).

The average grade can then be taken

Meteorological stations

all over the world

THE ENVIRONMENT

# Neuburg-Schrobenhausen goes to top of the class

the-road 3.0.

They are unsatisfactory in nearly all

other conurbations, including Ham-

burg, with 3.8, and Berlin, with 3.6. The

exception is Munich, with a middle-of-

The countrywide trends that can be

inferred from regional figures are by no

means entirely negative. The shortage

of oxygen that used to threaten rivers

and lakes with biological death by vir-

tue of a surfeit of sewage is on the de-

Sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is

likewise on the decline, although since

1970 three and a half million tonnes of

sulphur dioxide were pumped into the

air, from factory and power station

That corresponds to an annual pollu-

Sulphur dioxide, which is partly con-

verted into sulphuric acid in the atmos-

phere, is considered to be a principal

cause of acld rain and the tree death

It also accelerates the corrosion of

The atlas is first again to relate tree

More than 15 per cent of listed wood-

DM19,80.

and the like,

deaths to the surface area of a given

district that is listed as being woodland

land has been it in many areas, cape-

cially in the Ruhr, in the north-west of

steel and masonry.

tion equivalent to 62,000 freight cars of

as a cross-section of the area's performance, with less than 2.5 counting as very good and more than 4 as bad.

The findings are that the environment still in good shape in over half the country, the highest marks being scored by Neuburg-Schrobenhausen, a rural area in Lower Bayaria.

In roughly one in four of the Federal Republic's 238 administrative districts and metropolitan boroughs the state of the environment is either unsatisfactory or bad.

The worst marks are scored by two sities in the Ruhr, Bochum and Dort-

The ratings must not be overestimated, and not every missing item of information could be compensated for, but the first regional assessment of the enviment is the most detailed and comprehensive there has ever been.

The grades are arranged in such a way that a single grade cannot blot an otherwise unimpeachable copybook. Neuburg-Schrobenhausen averages 2.1 despite to 6 for nature conservation.

At the other end of the scale Bochum averages 4.6 despite a faultless 1 for sewage disposal.

Environmental ratings are poor, as might be expected, in the industrial areas on the Rhine and the Ruhr. They are predictably poor in Frankfurt and Mannheim. But they are none too good in Nuremberg and Bonn too.

Baden-Württemberg, along the eastern border of the Federal Republic and in Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony between the Weser and the Elbe, Last year 7,7 per cent of woodland in the country was damaged. Six pine trees

out of 10 were diseased. Alarming figures are given for heavy metal counts in soll, drinking water and

Much more phosphates, fertiliser containing cadmium, are used in Germany than in other comparable countries: 74kg per hectare per annum.

About one per cent of drinking water contains more than 90 milligrams of nitrate all the year round. The WHO recommends a maximum of 45 milli-

If there were as much lead in drink-ing water as there is in white wine it ought not to be touched with a barge-

Nature conservation proves inadequate as a yardstick: There isn't a single nature reserve in the country that complies: with international requirements for an unspoilt nature reserve.

Nine out of 10 of the FederaTHE ARTS
lie's 1,500 or so nature resemble reover, no larger than a trio of pitches, or less than 200 heads Meet Jean Harlow and the Beatles
This area, equivalent to so.
This area, equivalent to so.
The absolute relations is the absolute relations in the solute rela in the Peter Blake wonderland About five times more land

ed by asphalt and concreted in Germany than is listed at an Harlow smiles out from under the consumer goods, which both becathe violet brim of her hat, an en-

Now the ecological handling tooth-paste smile from the pic-stood up and been counted the mirrored frame.

of a shortage of alarming in the Roxy, with a neat hair-do, dri-unsatisfactory states of allarmingly from London to New taking along mementos ranging The atlas deals with the number the Tower Bridge to the Statue of ground water is used, radiation

the open air and in people from Adolf Kaiser greets us with his lung and stomach cancer frequent wrestler's arm, Irish Lord X traffic density, the quality of through a threatening mask, and the area of space available ked Zebra Kid has added his auto-

The data compiled, snalph he Beaties are there too, nice young and conclusions reached by the the space is still empty where their Koch, the scientific journals, attreshould be.

Fritz Vahrenholt, a senior offici coung boys without faces wear pinHease Ministry of Environs tirls on their proud ties. Children fairs, cannot lightly be dismissive reading comics. Alice looks out They are both keenly interest in behind the looking-glass.

Vironmental affairs and were the painter himself wears a jeans suit in 1978 of a report entitled at presents the buttons on his chest as the state of t

tiberall (Seveso is Everywhere) hey were medals.

There is no mistaking their fitania, the fairy queen, fills her lap commitment, which at times an infealist and Montgomery Clift danomotional tinge, as when the solution of pillars which have trees suffering from starvating imbled.

Egmont R. Koch and Fritz Value Wonderland is everywhere. Everytes we find Elvis and Brigitte Barrepublik. Daten, Analysen, Konst
it Frank Sinatra, Bo Diddley, rock
(State of the Nation, Environments, kitsch postcards, quotes from the
sequences.), published by Geg in world, bits of reality, painted, stuckJahr Verlag, Hamburg, 484pp., published by Geg in the Sinatra and Sinatra culture, which is
DM19.80. own, and yet alien to us.

Rhine as the eternal German ike, an English artist born in 1932.

to the topsoil as longaustering is a world of bizarre and threaten-

The text, detailed and some functioned.

by telling colour photos, is matched the Kestner Society in Hanover is derstandable without oversimply senting an exhibition of Blake's Before publication the size its.

and encouraged a number of but the size of the exhibition has been ters and local government office down in comparison to its presenta-ideological agitation is just but in London's Tate Gullery, and this thing of which it can be accused a good move.

It could well be dubbed to the pictures, collages and drawings Book, drawing a comparison to picture and sixtles are coracy and information with big pict, varied and exude an amazing white books, black books, big whitess.

and the like,

The difference is that the day from London to the countryside, mental atlas was published as to the academic painting tradition vernment initiative but on a continuous title 19th century, are just as probletion of journalistic and scientification and singular tradition of journalistic and scientification are literally left upon and anyone who has seen for the latter are literally left upon quarters, as I have, what and site the latter are (still) only fragments, detail were lavished on it can be completed during the mend it with a doubly easy cosice to be completed during the log years; a more sceptical than op
Alexabeth title, hesitant new start.

(Decisches Alignments for like a phantom of fantastic reasons and once again underlines what

and once again underlines what Blake stated in 1967: "I tend to ise the art of "not-going-alongsometimes unconsciously." "crowd," which takes up the

(older) part of the exhibition, ceased to exist for some time. op art as an English phenomenon, more complicated and multilayerhigh its American variant, a style was developed in the wake of

munication theories. revolutionary, often highly ironic lon against fixed positions in Brian together with a mixture of reon and admiration with regard to new consumer paradise of the fif-

me items of mass production.

Pop art in Britain was very fast to increase awareness of mass culture, mass media and everyday myths, sweeping aside the barriers between "advanced culture" and subculture, between the banal and the artistically beautiful.

Pop art in Britain took an intelligent course of development, incredibly sensitive to the artistic changes in the mood of the period.

Peter Blake, as an art student in London (he was once in the Royal Air Force), was one of the first artists to take a closer look at the roots and effects of trivial art:

"I am trying to find the technical means of regaining the authentic feeling Elvis buttons, of of popular art." souvenirs, of corn-Blake was a loner, an artist with a

particular preference for painting children, the circus, wrestlers and striptease He was attracted by myths, rock

music, for example, because it was popular, even though he preferred jazz

However, he never turned into a myth himself as did Andy Warhol in New York

He saw himself as a "fan of the legend not of the person" and never saw Elvis Presley, even though he was a recurrent theme in his works. He once said: "What I do becomes popular art."

And so he transposed his artistic yearnings for the world of stars and the small and cosy world of privacy into his traditional way of painting.

This often brought about problems: the tangible additions, the unfinished sections, the blurred zones, naive techniques of composition and the ironic imitations of reality.

Imitation is the key to this artistic

tion of entertainment and reflection to be found in Blake's works, All is imitated: the lockers, the pinboards, the hoardings. For example, in one of his main early paintings, the bulcony picture completed between 1955-1957, there are. imitated hints of fine art (Manet, Matisse), of magazine front pages, of

and last! but not least of the royal family waving on the balcony, the inspiration for the picture's name.

Pictures within a picture, on various levels, have been included in the paintng and child-like figures are exposed to all these pictures in the painting itself.

The series of imitations could be continued: from the puffed-up postcard couples, Alice in Wonderland to the more recent fairy queen or the almost exact, cold and even rigidly painted meeting between Blake and Hockney, which follows along the lines of Courbet's famous painting "Bonjour Monsidur Courbet", completed in 1854.

Blake has therefore taken the great French painter to Hockney's Californian home and the question could be asked whether this twofold excursion is not just an escape.

For Blake is an eccentric and outand-out British in character, at least in world and is a prime factor in the ap- the eyes of continental Europeans; a

flake advertising Blake's Jean Harlow .... . ...... (Photo: Catalogue) person whose passion for collecting various items seems endless.

Blake is almost too child-like to be seen capable of the ironical detachment so readily attributed to the British.

And yet he is characterised by that which is so appealing about eccentrics: they are loners, with a feel for the comical and crazy, the cryptic, the ambiguous, for the lousy pub atmosphere and the delightful atmosphere of tea

Lewis Carrolls' Madhatter in Alice in Wonderland got lost in time and time stood still: six o'clock, tea-time.

The beholder of Blake's early paintings would also like time to stand still. to be able to remember and recognise the freshness of those days. And yet this is not possible.

Times have changed, the painter himself has changed, and has moved on to more uncertain terrain. Ursula Bode (Hannovericho Allgembine, 28 April 1983)

### Botched translations or not botched? That's the question

here are times when one is just left speechless. One occasion was during the opening event at this year's Annual Shakespeare Convention in the theatre of Darmstadl.

A venerable, elderly gentleman said all modern German translations of Shakespeare were "botched."

He appealed to German theatre directors to stop playing to the gallery in Shakespeare's name and start "playing

This hackneyed and meaningless appeal has a familiar ring to it. It seems that every time's crude word

is spoken on stage or a clown pulls down trousers exit doors are slammed in the auditorium and there are cries to the tune of "I'll not have anybody spoil my Shakespeare !". I di engin ham tha

The fact that such biassed hypersensitivity was to be heard during such a top-class convention of the German Shakespeare Society West and was then greeted by mumbling approval would unfortunately seem to support fears that years have not had the desired effect in the opinion of most of the theatre-going audience.

Prejudices would seem to have increased rather than decreased, , ii This year's topic for discussion was

Translating Shakespeare, -. Playing Shakespeare."

Two men involved in the practical

side of theatre put forward moderately worded and clever arguments supportwith Shakespeare productions.

Shakespeare translator Frank Günther from Wiesbaden emphasised in a cleverly and casually improvised paper the necessity for both first-class knowledge of the English language and for a definite feel for current developments

in the "larget language."
This does not of course mean that Hamlet is going to have to sound as if it were written by Kroetz.

Yet the "poetlessi" of the romantic Schlegel-Tieck translations does not correspond to today's demands on lan-

The translator is continually faced by

the difficulty of bridging the gap bet-ween the current lack of interest in ianguage and the love of the abundant use of language in Shakespeare's times.

Yet even if it is taken into account that language has lost a great deal of its differentiating ability, the persons on stage must use words and sentences actually used and above all understood in the modern world. in the transfer to the

Eike Gramss, theatrical director at Darmstadt's state theatre: underlined the need to take the present situation into consideration when dealing with the texts written by the Elisabethan playwright: of the lead of the and office of

The interest in older pieces, Gramss points out, is connected with the longing for that which is different, alien, for the imperuous solf-fulfilment of the Re-

The world of a director who has to deal each day with red traffic-lights and energy-saving is so different from the cosmos existing in Shakespeare's plays.

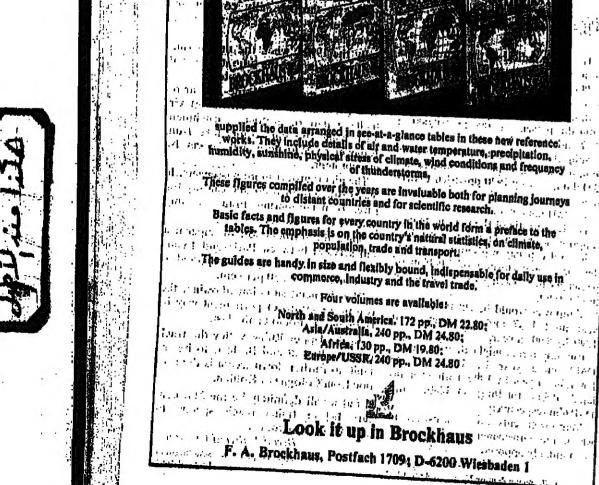
"We'd never get a rehearsal done if the actors weren't allowed to include their own feelings and experiences."

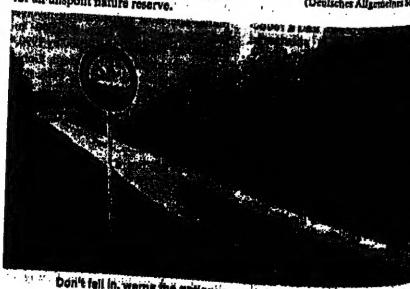
Professor E. A. J. Honigmann, of Newcastle upon Tyne showed the extent to which problems of text criticism can affect translation and theatrical production to the state of the production of the state of

His paper on the "Uniqueness of

Continued on page 12







Don't fell in, warms the notice, or you might brulse your ecology.

The from the USA, for all the stars and up our theatre over the past 15 to 20 critics. Minimal 1997.

## The organ rolls back on the crest of a crescendo

The organ has been called the Queen of Instruments. It is over 2,000 years old. It and organ music are currently on the crest of a wave of fresh and unexpected popularity both in Burope and further affeld.

Up to 4,000 people are reported to be attending Sunday organ concerts at Notre Dame in Paris, while in London businessmen are going to City churches to listen to lunchtime recitals.

In Italy a remote mountain village has become a place of pilgrimage for music-lovers on account its organ.

But the pilgrim's progress from the pipes of Pan in Ancient Greece to the ornate instruments of the Baroque and the modern organ has taken time.

Organ-builders are architects in wind. channels, wood and metal and repositories of know-how ranging from craftsmanship to art and from manual to musical skills.

Theirs is a combination virtually unrivalled by any other trade. Every organ is unique, a reflection of the individual and the personality of the organ-builder whose brain-child it was.

He first had the idea of the sound he wanted to create. He put the idea into practice. He was responsible for the complicated details.

"There is nothing from the assemblyline," an organ-builder once said, emphasising the craftsmanship, the immediate contact with the materials and the unique importance of each part and of

Building organs is said to be a dying craft, and it is clearly true that in an age that is not given to siring complex and distinctive personalities substantial changes are inevitable in organ-build-

Yet the organ-builder must still combine a complex bundle of properties and abilities. So workshops must select their staff and trainces with care.

#### Continued from page 11

King Lear" began by looking at the special importance of Lear within Shakespeare's canon of tragedy and at the emblematic nature of the play.

Honigmann then referred to the Lear texts written in Shakespeare's time to question the common opinion that Lear's "good" daughter, Cordelia, dies in the final scene,

The interpretation of this part of the play is of vital importance for its production on stage.

Professor Kurt Otten, who lectures in Heldelberg, was the first to wander into the the realms of philology, talking on the "Illusory Nature of Love in Shakespeare's Works."

In Shakespeare's later works, he discovers the evaporation of the idealistic left entirely to his own mus principle of love, which had ever since Petrarca been so common in the literature of the time. 5 -

So the lyricist and poet Shakespeare did eventually come into his own in Darmstadt.

However, attention mainly centred around the man of the theatre.

A doyen of the stage then had the final word. The two-and-a-half day event was rounded off with a new production of King Lear by Gustav Rudolf Sellner.

Jens Friederiksen (Aligemeine Zeitung Meinz, 27 April 1983)

A high degree of craft skill must be accompanied by a subtle musical and artistic perception, a feeling for tone

The best-known organ workshops in

Germany are in the south, the south-

west, the north and Berlin, also in Pots-

dam and Frankfurt/Oder in the GDR.

and quality and the ability to grasp and produce ranges of sound. The master-builder must also have an overview of the organisation and construction, the ability to convert a feeling

for space into acoustic expression. He must have sufficient imagination to strike a balance between sound and interior architecture and be at home with figures to draw up scales.

So how do you set about becoming an organ-builder? "Child's play," says one master-builder. That's what it was in his case.

As a child he was delighted by organ pipes and he made organ-building his profession via practical work in organ maintenance and repair.

One of the most successful presentday organ-builders is Professor Karl Schuke of Berlin, who describes his apprenticeship in a brochure entitled Von der Freude, Orgeln zu bauen (On the Delight of Building Organs).

Alongside the technical training he spent three and a half years learning the craft. It can be anything up to 10 years. "You can be as deeply in love with an organ on completion as you can with a voman," he says.

He refers to the many parts played in the present day by these wonderful, powerfully-sounding instruments, to use his turn of phrase.

For decades organ music had been associated with the feeling of solemnity, with religious music and the cierical en-

Nowadays modern composers such as Penderecki and Ligeti were writing works for the organ that wre performed in concert halls.

Professor Schuke has built organs for concert halls in Tokyo and for the Berlin Philharmonie, while his brother, working at the old Potsdam workshop, has built organs for the Moscow conser-

Potsdam has also built organs for Vilna, Gorki, the State Music Institute in Alma Ata, and for Sofia and Cracow. Berlin, like most other workshops, is mainly patronised by the churches,

The crowning glory of organ-building is intonation, which is usually carried out where the new organ is to be installed so as to take into account conditions in its acoustic environment.

Each pipe is cut and tuned in keeping with its sound character. This is the true test of an organ-builder's prowess; he is

The intonator must be able to play well and to improvise on the organ so as to demonstrate the new instrument in

Before designing a new organ the builder will usually take a look at the room in which it is to be housed. He will get the feel of the architecture and check the acoustics.

He will then set about designing the tone, the character, the disposition of the new instrument and deciding on the number of stops and the kind to be incorporated.

The scales of the pipework will also be arrived at in view of the loca- miss. tion. At this stage the design is just a bejumble of figures. Each pipe is expressed in terms of

craftsmen. Turning four-millimetre organ pipe on a in sever mile lathe is a work of one is a art! that requires as recording great sensitivity. You work with copper, tin, zino and lead alloys. Stops in certain tones are made of wood. The foundry in which the metal is cast is as much a part of

electrician and the carpenter. The carpenter is needed to build the wooden framework for the organ. Even in medium-sized organs the framework is so large that you can climb around inside as if you were working down a mine.

Then comes the technology, which is needed to ensure that many of the functions are performed, such as the silder chest to supply the wind and the electrical equipment for the console of larger

Then there are the manuals and the pedals, the array of stops, the action, the furniture, the couplers and the

Last but not least, there is the organ front, which gives the entire instrument architectural shape, serves the purpose of sound reflection and is invariably an expression of character.

Albert Schweitzer once said that no instrument exercised such an influence on the player as the organ did and that the art of the organ was always a product of the organ-builder.

He gave the organ movement initial impetus that led to a change of style la Germany in the 1920s and 1930s.

A lighter, more transparent sound has since been preferred, and more smaller organs have been built, in keeping with today's mainly smaller churches.

There have been other new developments, such as the music of Schönberg. Strawinsky, Hindemith and modern experimental composers.

Technical improvements have made it easier to make more accurate calculaing in design changes. In the 1970s the first organ designed with the aid of a computer was built.

Organs have since been built after consulting acoustics specialists at technical colleges. Organ specialists at acoustics departments have built experimental pipes to test their design con-

This technique may make organ-building more expensive but at present it is, or so acoustics experts say, the only way to avoid inconsistency in time

Physicists say modern organs can be inconsistent in timbre, unlike the bal-

in organisation has been founded to promote a less conventional meof fighting cancer. e Society for Biological Cancer tion says that conventional mehave had too little success against anys the number of cures is too for the amount of money that has

pumped in over the years.

These had been almost complete-

elected until now both in research

help patients in "as non-poiso-

"a way as possible as much money

a new society has published news-

appeals. It has included a bank

at number in the hope that it will

e appeal comes from Heidelberg.

thus sees yet another alternative

is field of medicine extend its repu-

GmbH company in Heidelberg,

ons, is a co-signatory.

h is primarily involved in the pro-

oth signatories are interested among

Was evolginet sids in Deutschland? Wie sield Deutschland die Weit?

Artworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen Die WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Ansechaftenen

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-1-elle le mende?

Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien silemand indépendant, supportigional si économique.

Come vê a Alemanka e mundo?

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

appeal is signed by Albert

eded as orthodox medicine re-

noractical application.

in this field.

figures. Then the lother's design is sent to the diberger, professor of anatomy at University of Heidelberg, and who THE WALLEY to himself as the president of the or Prevention Society.

the organ-builder's This organ, built in Hamburg in 1587, was done up then and marketing of dry-cell preworkshop as the is now in Cappel, near Bremerhaven.

ance struck by organs built her things in a new cell preparation oque musters. the name of Resistocell, which conoque masters.

What master-builders did as among other things freeze-dried ago is now to be emulated by the during the final quarter of the analysis during interested. analysis during intonatios. According to the Rote Liste issued by

This used to be solely for the Pederal Association of the Pharmabuilder to judge, using his hearing, but he can now bear the task by technology.

At the same time buildens incorporating new tone na gans, using a concept drawn gunist and organ specials Schulze, a number of whose well-known in Germany.

Ilis concept is bused on the un "artistic regular relations sound phenomena beram Other.'

His yardsticks are immedia language, transparency of me mations, differentiation of see alruction and colour of stops

Pipes are intoned at full will ensures immediacy and plate tone. They are attached strip wind chest, with neither leads duits. Starts and stops can k

On this basis registers with the narrow scales and high partor dividual stops have been despendent the rich trebles in costs

Computer calculations and of teams of physicists are like a wedge between the musidus artisan in organ-building.

That would mean the end of lectual unity of the work and s tor and of the singular individe the organ-builder's personally-

Such trends, with their protoward technical perfection, at to bring about grave changes is fession. But they are vary much is

with the times, given that every done in acientific teamwork masters of old seem to be a dy today.

Christa i

## Group pushes 'biological' approach to cancer

ceutical Industry, this product, which costs DM 141.10 for a three-ampoule packet, serves as an "additional therapy n the treatment of cancer, to activate the body's own anti-tumour resistance and to stimulate the immunising sys-

The Society's committee also has as its members one male and one female internist, a further male internist who is known as a specialist for public relations, and a journalist.

On the scientific advisory board are Georges Fülgraff, formerly state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health and a former president of the Federal Health Office, where he was responsible for helping the law governing the manufacture and prescription of drugs overcome its first practical problems.

After his experiences with many controversial decisions on safety in the field of drugs, Fülgraff, who had had his initial training in conventional pharmacology, changed his attitudes.

He showed himself to be open-minded towards the pharmaceutical alternative scene made up of herbal therapists, anthroposophists and homoeopaths.

Maybe this new move just means carrying on from there.

The advisory board's secretary is raologist, Karlheinz Renner, from the College of Medicine in Hanover, a man

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

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Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania? Come vede la Germania il mondo? Risposte a tali questii le trovate in DIE WFLT, il quettolano indipendente, conomico della Ciernanta, a livello nationale.

lQué sucedo en Alomania? ¿Cómo ve Alemenia el munde?

Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas pregunta en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente,



who can quite fairly be categorised as a

supporter of "orthodox medicine". And his pugnacious colleague, Ernst Krokowski, from Kassel can be similarly categorised. In both West German medical journals and in public, he has repeatedly had some critical things to say about the findings made by conventional cancer therapy.

On the other hand, the name of Germany's most famous radiologist. Dr. Mildred Scheel, is conspicuous in its

The wife of the former Bonn president Walter Schoel prefers to stick to the more conservative methods, even though her cancer aid is certainly not just limited to the application of X-rays.

Also missing is the name of Dr. Veronica Carstons, the wife of President Karl Carstens, a lady who has very broad-minded ideas in the fields of medicine and science. She is convinced for example of the effects of the earth's own rays.

Frau Carstens has primarily dedicated her activities towards the field of multiple sclerosis, which also needed V.I.P. patronage.

The society's new president has emphasised that it does not seek confrontation with the school of "orthodox me-

No-one really knows what the latter is anyway, and apart from the fact that outsiders would seem to like nothing more than to be welcomed back into its bosom there's not much to go on in the

way of clear critieria for definition. The society's intention is, in the words of Landsberger, "to extend conventional therapeutic methods (operation, chemotherapy and hormone treatment) by introducing biological methods, to provide an additional aid to persons suffering from cancer, particularly in cases where radiotherapy, chemotherapy or hormone therapy are not or no longer possible."

Landsberger feels that even at this stage many people could be helped by biological methods or preparations.

However, he admits that the surgeon is still essential and is likely to remain so for some time.

Radiation and chemotherapy are, depending on the type of tumour and how far it has apread, "essential complementary of even primary methods".

This is fully accepted by the society, which nevertheless regards "blological preparations and methods" as useful as part of an additional therapy.

The fascination for the Greek bios (- life) and the Latin natura (- that which has evolved from within itself) is, in today's industrial society, one of the when it comes to dissociating oneself from "artificial", "synthetic" or "chemical" products. Medicine is no exception. On the other hand, it may seem paradoxical that the highly effective cytostatic (= checks cell growth) chemotherapy makes use of Samuel Hahnemann's old homocopathic principle: 51mila similibus curentur! (- like must be used to treat like).

Cytostatics used to fight cancer can in some cases lead to cancer themselves; the same applies to X-rays.

The radiation risk can be kept down to a minimum by careful procedure and avoiding unnecessary use of X-rays.

In the case of mammography, for example, there is hardly any risk involved, whereas the benefit of early therapy is considerable.

This was again clearly underlined recently during an international symposium held in Munich on the treatment of the small cancer of the breast.

Excessive and in many cases superfluous follow-up radiotherapy or chemotherapy can often, particularly if the doctor does not master these methods, bring about more damage than benefit.

The body's normal resistance is adversely interfered with.

For the doctors who side with the Society for Biological Cancer Prevention and who often more or less belong to sectarian groups this is a uniting factor.

They are primarily concerned with immunological questions in connection with the body's own resistance against

Josef Issels, the "cancer doctor from the Tegernsee" had his own ideas; he may have helped some but made others feel unsure.

Biforts to develop an immunisation therapy with the so-called BCG (tuberculosis) serum are of the same nature.

The French doctor Georges Mathé used such "immunising therapeutics", the origin of which is surrounded in secrecy, and is claimed to have cured several cancers.

However, due to a lack of exact data this has never been scientifically pro-

Enzymes, extracts from the thymus gland, mistletoe preparations and other plants have also been employed for sinilar purposes.

The scientific evaluation of the actual or alleged cures effected has up to now always been disputed.

The advocates of the "biological approach" have never really approved of he patient collectives drawn up by clinical pharmacologists on a quantitiative and statistical basis and in line, with random criteria.

Now, however, Landsberger has announced that there will be "clinical studies", for example on the value of "bioogical back-up therapy" for radiothera-

py and chemotherapy.

The term "controlled" has been mitted in this respect, which may put the clinical pharmacologists off such a

A further project will concentrate on those patients who at the time the operation was carried out showed no signs of secondary growths.

Landsberger on this point: "When the operation is carried out, micrometastasis already exists in a high percentage of cases.

"Here, the prophylactic chemotherapy has not brought about the desired success... A prophylaxis should be tried out using certain biological prepa-

What is more, the society has resolyed to do something which is already being practised by regional cancer ald societies, treatment centres and studygroups supported by the Cancer Aid Fund: co-operation with family doctors. self-help groups and after-care clinics.

The scientific basis for the "biological methods" is a slender one.

However, as herbal pharmacist Hildebert Wagner, who recently reported on proven effects of immunisation stimulation with the aid of fungus-based substances during the "First General Conference of Pharmaceutical Scientists" in Munich, points out, the approach adopted by such concepts is cor-

The possibilities of immunisation sti-Continued on page 14



During the seventies research into the parent-child relationship began to focus more and more of its attention on the importance of the father in the child's development.

It was discovered that fathers can be very successful "mothers" and that the children develop a close relationship to their father at an early age.

In fact, the behaviour shown by both parents towards the child is characterised by greater similarities than differen-

Again and again it has been confirmed that the behaviour of the father, in its complementarity to that of the mother in certain fields, is irreplaceable for the child's development.

There has been a definite shift in society's image of what a father should be

Today, fathers have more opportunity to establish a closer relationship to their children and if the mothers go out to work, which is the case for one in two mothers of children who go to school, they look after the children to a much greater extent than in days gone

Not only do they take care of them. but there is increased bodily contact.

Wassilios E. Pthenakis, a doctor, and Renate Niesel and Hans-Rainer Kunze, both qualified psychologists at the Institute for Educational Research on Early Childhood in Munich, decided to carry out a detailed investigation into the role of the father in the child's devé-

The father already becomes an important figure during pregnancy and birth, for the more sensitively he reacts to the pregnancy, the easier it is for the mother to adapt herself to the situation.

The fears the mother may have when she is in labour and during the actual birth can be calmed by the father's sup-

However, it is still not clear whether the father's presence at birth makes it easier for him to get on with the child later on or whether the father who decides to witness the birth himself can be classed as a "good father".

Continued from page 13

mulation for treating cancer should be used in a "complementary and adjuvant (supportive)" way.

However, it's still early days for this particular field. Wagner therefore believes that such research projects should also be encouraged.

On no account, however, should the general impression be created that "all is needed is to live a more healthy life, change food habits and swallow a few herbal extracts to fight or even cure cancer in future.

The circle of scientists, practicians and laymen who in principle stand behind the aims pursued by the Gesellschast für biologische Krebsabwehr is a most heterogeneous one and it is still not certain to what extent agreement can be reached on which projects ought to be backed. '

The politicians in the previous SPD/ FDP coalition government were also aware of such "alternative" approaches to this problem.

However, a special work-group dealing with "unconventional methods for fighting cancer", set up as part of a "General Programme for Fighting Cancer", has not had much success in finding projects worth supporting.

not want to see the emergence of any A commission set up by the German kind of competition to the Deutsche Cancer Prevention Society is in addition taking a closer look at "cancer medicines of doubtful effectiveness".

CHILDREN

## Discovery: father is quite a good mother

According to recent estimates, between 60 and 80 per cent of 'first-time' fathers decide to be present at birth.

If given the opportunity, fathers are just as willing and able to care for the newly-born child as are mothers.

A large number of studies on fathers, mothers and their newly-born children, carried out in the hospital during the first few days following the birth, have revealed that fathers behave the same way as mothers towards their children.

In fact, if both parents are present, the fathers devote more attention to the child than mothers.

Mothers certainly did better on one score: they smiled more often. If left on their own with the child,

both mother and father smiled a little less often and did not "question" the child as much as when both parents were together.

It was also observed that the nature and the extent of dissimilarities between motherly and fatherly patterns of behaviour changed after birth.

After three months, fathers were found to smile almost as much as mothers during their stay in the hospital, whereas after three weeks the latter touched the child's arms and legs more often than the fathers, who had done this more often in the clinic.

In the opinion of the scientists, it would appear that the parents learn a great deal from one another through the care, attention and stimulation they both give to their child.

Research findings would suggest that there are indeed greater similarities than differences in the behaviour shown by fathers and mothers towards their children, whether in their respective reactions to the child's screaming or in

the nature and frequency of bodily con-

This cortainly contradicts previous

Feeding would still seem to be Mum's job, and mothers pick up the child and hold it in their arms more often than fathers do, even if the child does not explicitly cry out for attention.

Mothers "talk" more to their bables, whereas fathers are more keen on visual stimulation, such as imitating the child's facial expression, for example.

An important difference, which has been confirmed by many studies on children between the ages of eight and thirty months, is the way in which mothers and fathers play with their children, an area in which there would yet again appear to be an outstanding complementarity.

When the father plays with the child, the emphasis is on physical activities, games in which there is plenty of movement and bodily contact.

Mothers use toys a lot more and 'playfully" talk to their children, It is also interesting to note that boys

and girls receive their intellectual stimulation from different games.

The intellectual development of the girls seems to be more linked to the language-based and intellectual stimuli from both the mother and the father, whereas the boys receive more intellectual stimuli from the father and are involved in more physical contact when playing with their fathers and mothers.

A further interesting finding is that the boys were more independent in

existence: pupils.

and cake.

deeply-rooted.

nal reforms during the sixties.

cases where both parents in a loving and warm-hearts in the main defined in the girls' cases, more thank made by Roman Catholic required: they were more labor in the Federal Republic of Gerand sociable in the community in a peace policy paper published

of mother and father had been been been been been warm-hearted and compassion is the yardstick by which military the father had domanded and legy and armament should be judgdence at an early age. The bishops say in a document entraction with the Makes Pages.

The widespread assumption dustice Makes Peace.

mother is the first, and indeed stalls were outlined to the Press by person to whom the small distill Höffner of Munich, who said has also been proved wrong.

Most studies would suggest deterrent was not, in the long dren develop a bond to be a reliable means of preventing which is shown among out.

which is shown among others and the fact that children aged by merely a matter of inlitary pre-and 21 months protest just these are from their mothers. It deterrent could only be tolerated these are from their mothers. thers as from their mothers.

basis for the emergence of a between political and military leaders tionship is formed much estable to explain how such a straduring the second half of the least to succeed in preventing war; first year of life. his intention was credibly apparent The preference shown by the the choice of armaments as a their fathers during the second

the fact that 20-month old the ind the possible repercussions of fer to be held by the father the legic and tactical planning and of mother results, say the scheet pan systems on the other aide's settlem.

Finally, the importance of any deterrent strategy that departed for the child's development in the aim of preventing war wared by the effects of his absented outright condemnation. child, with the exact nature of he bishops list three criteria with fects depending on the specific the deterrent must comply to justice the condemnation.

The most detrimental effects as part of a war prevention strat-

mental abilities, are brought dilitary options both existing and the father is absent due to diverse must make war neither easier opposed to absence caused by age nor more probable; gations or the death of the last only as many weapons may be dethis absence is all the mixed as are needed for deterrence to mental, the earlier is occurrent war (and no more); child's live. The targer the said all must be reconcilable with efmily, the more pronounced the mutual arms limitation, arms remental effects.

mental effects. Renate l. listion and disarmament.

(Lubecker Nachrichus inglis bishops feel posed and freedom

threatened from two quarters, the being totalitarian systems that disand basic human rights in their own ters of influence and might be pied to use their power to exert likel influence or for blackmail and

he further threat to peace, as they now entering grammat schools, is that of an "arms escalation standards which would have been enormous stockpiling of nuclear their acceptance in such school conventional arms that might one as many fear, lead to the catastro-

MODERN LIVING

## Bishops: 'nuclear deterrent no guarantee of peace'

ed by respect of human dignity and of

Defence was not solely, and not even primarily, a matter of security policy and a military contribution; it called mainly for a constant political, intellectual and moral dispute with the ideolocical foundations of Marxism-Leni-

Even so, this defence could not, for the time being, dispense with a military

Advance concessions must be taken

No state in central Europe could be defended in a nuclear war, agreed the second Berlin conference of East and West German writers:

But there is less agreement on other issues. In fact the meeting has an interesting background of discord.

Six weeks beforehand, the West German organiser, Bernt Engelmann of Munich, had difficulty in gaining reelection as chairman of the Writers' As-

He was strongly criticised for the ex-clusive nature of the first conference, held at an East Berlin hotel in December 1981.

At his association's annual congress he was obliged to practise self-criticism and undertake "to exclude no-one from the peace debate and to set aside personal disputes and controversies."

The second conference, held at the Academy of Arts in West Berlin, provided him with an opportunity of honouring this commitment.

In 1981 he and GDR writer Stephan Hermlin succeeded, on the eve of martial law in Poland, in arranging a peace bid get-together of writers from both German states.

The West was represented by authors such as Gunter Grass, Uwe Johnson and Peter Schneider, the East by Hermann Kant, Stofan Heym and Stephan Hermily.

But it was an exclusive gathering at which, arguably, too much attention

hands with Wolf Biermann, and Stechan Hermlin was spared an encounter with another former GDR writer.

On another occasion he had described emigres and expellees from the GDR

into consideration as a means of fostering confidence in international relations, but they must not jeopardise security or legitimate self-interest.

The bishops encourage politicians to make any moves, even the smallest, that might make possible a sensible dialogue in this sector.

To the protest movements they have this to say:

"The internal and external peace of society must not be jeopardised. Democratically legitimated majority deci-

sions that can lay claim to right and justice deserve to be respected by Christians in particular.

"Groups and campaigners who feel political decisions are wrong must constantly consider whether the methods of their objections or protests credibly testify to their Christian desire for peace.

"We appeal to them to choose methods of which they can fairly claim that they will remain non-violent, are committed to the basic values of Basic Law and will not lead to breaches of the law." A relevant point made elsewhere in the paper is that:

Whether someone really wants to serve the cause of peace or has entirely different aims in mind can be seen from whether he speaks the language of peace or stirs up hatred and contempt for mankind, pursuing egoistic inte-

(Rheinische Post, 28 April 1983)

#### Writers meet again to discuss war

as being more talented at crime than at

This comment and its initial acceptance by Herr Engelmann triggered the crisis in the West German Writers' Association.

So it was understandable that a number of erstwhile GDR writers who now live in the Federal Republic preferred not to attend the conference despite having been invited. -

It was attendance by invitation only again, although this time invitations were sent to ex-GDR writers Sarah Kirsch and Jürgen Fuchs.

Frau Kirsch was a former member of Herr Kant's executive committee, from which she was expelled. Herr Fuchs was a former convict in Jena, which is fast gaining a reputation as the centre of the peace movement in the GDR.

Both publicly announced that they would not be taking part, Fuchs because, he said, it was not open to all and Kirsch because she felt a peace debate in such exclusive surroundings was like an absurd talk show.

Their reasons were understandable but unwarranted as it turned out. The only absurdity at the West Berlin gathering was the assurances given by a number of Soviet delegates that there were no difficulties placed in the way of the peace movement in their country.

Participants from the GDR, even officials such as Hermann Kant, told a different tale. Stephan Hermlin was by no means alone in clearly expressing regret about measures against peace de-

Hermann Kant surprised the conference by approving a draft resolution by Gunter Grass and Heinrich Albertz that included the declaration of principle that in a nuclear conflict no Central European state could be defended.

This agreement marks a new dimonsion in the East-West peace debate inasmuch as it clearly contradicts GDR Defence Minister Heinz Hoffmann, who quoted Jürgen Fuchs in declining to at-

The GDR, General Hoffmann said did not share the view held even by progressive members of the peace movement, that in the nuclear age a just war was no longer possible.

It did not feel that a nuclear missile war was no longer a continuation of politics and the class struggle but merey a nuclear inferno and the end of the

No-one at the Berlin conference spoke in defence of this claim despite personal declarations on behalf of General Hoffmann as a former member of the International Brigades in the Spa-

If this basis for further talks between German writers is maintained there will have been progress that could have re-

Some have already been agreed. The next meeting is to be held near where Pershing 2 missiles are scheduled to be stationed in the Federal Republic.

At this gathering the writers will be abandoning pretensions to exclusivity in a bid to make their voices heard in the wider context of the West German

Hannes Schwenger (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 26 April 1983)

#### was paid to avoiding unpleasant en-Along with the drop in a forwar." caused by the quantitatively out threats must be countered sieducational policies, which led threats must be countered sieducational policies. The policy of the countered sieducational policies are the policy of the countered sieducational policies. Hermann Kant of the GDR Writers' Association did not have to shake

ed the final examination in the swa:

mar school and subsequently divided of the continued threat
right to enter university), we do y totalizarian systems the public
faced by an additional dop dilied on to defend a peace govern-

own school's capacity utilise 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products made in Germany's lead to another reduction in mands made on pupils, in an age of through as many pupils at

And yet, the drop in the provides the educationalists opportunities.

After the many years schools received substantial additional money, a stagnation respect and also a decline in the ber of pupils could lead to com and thus standard-related

Those responsible are called to beware of further quality losses which we just cannot afford if the remain an internationally con Industrial nations.

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It sets out to "compile a list of commonly used medicines, the positive effeet of which, however, in the treatment of cancer has not or not conclusively been established, as well as a list of the existing experimental and clinical research findings in each case,"

Radiologist Karlheinz Renner from Hanover, who favours the classical methods of treating cancer, was most trenchant'in stressing his intention of seeking "a link" to orthodox medicine and

not "confrontation". in his opinion, the intended complementary methods of treatment aimed at boosting the body's own resistance provide an opportunity for removing the

stigma surrounding cancer. As Renner points out, this impression has been created by the media and ove-

ramphasised, with the same Many cancer victims car completely cured of their illness, the "survival period" for this disease is very to: the one which holds promise of the often much longer than in the case of best standards or the one which has its other diseases which are not marked by

the fatal odour of "malignancy". In selecting its projects, the Society's scientific advisory board will base its decisions on generally accepted scientifle criteria. The board's Secretary Renner does

Krebshille or other organisations. Wilhelm Girstenbrey (Suddeutsche Zeltung, 21 April 1983)

The birth-rate slump caused by the increased use of the contraceptive pill in the Federal Republic of Germuny will leave many a grammar-school years ago. principal without the very basis of his

The pill puts headmasters'

careers in jeopardy

Many schools are now making adenturous moves to make sure that their schools are not closed down by the education authorities due to the lack of Some are drumming up support by putting forward educational arguments,

dards due to the lack of pupils others by simply laying on the coffee It would be all too easy to dismiss all this with a smile, for after all no-one has any objections to more competition And parents are free to choose which

first year of life.

child, i.e. on the develops

grammar school to send their children own private beach on the island of Sylt.

However, the dangers are more These new problems facing grammar schools as a result of the drop in the number of pupils may well cause the kind of damage similar to the changes ments in Germany's grammat in the quality of German secondary

schools brought about by the educatio-Teachers complain more and more about the fact that some of the children



. .